Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 20. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Karachi Crowds Mob President-Elect

Subhas Lands On Sunday Evening

Huge Reception At Drigh Road

Subhas Says He Had No Time To Think Of Matrimony

KARACHI, January 23.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose landed at Drigh Road by the K. L. M. Plane at 4-35 p.m. In response to appeals by the Congress, Indian Mercantile and other organisations a holiday crowd numbering 3,000 thronged the Civil Air-port from noon arriving by 500 cars, delighted at the prospect of being the first citizens of India to welcome home Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose after his election as President of the Congress.

Prominent among those present were the Mayor of Karachi, M.L.A.s, Prof. Ghansham, Mr. R. K, Sidhwa, Mr Jamshed, Dr Choitram, President of Sind Provincial Congress Committee, and other Congressites, besides a large number of students and ladies attired in home-spun.

Reception On Landing

As the Dutch 'Plane landed at 4-35 p.m. ten office bearers of Congress led by Dr. Choitram, who has been specially permitted to enter the landing ground welcomed the President-designate and garlanded him. After going through the Customs formalities, Mr. Bose came out to the open grounds to give "Dharsan" to the crowd.

Mr. Bose addressed the crowd and also granted interview to the Press.

YOUTHS' TRIBUTE

The Karachi Students' Association felicitated Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his election as President, recalling his words in London that his election was a tribute to the youth of the country. The Association paid a tribute to Mr. Bose for truly representing the cause of Indian Youth and suffering all for the rigorous cause of freedom.

Concluding they said that they were looking forward to his leading them to the promised goal of freedom.

CROWD SWELLS.

The crowd swelled to 6,000 which was unprecedented in the history of Drigh Road. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose emerged from the 'plane and posed for photograph, after which he was garlanded by the Congressmen present. A sheaf of congratulatory telegrams were handed to him, including one from Mr. Shivnath Bannerjee, Calcutta and Mr. Kaleswara Rao, Madras.

INTERVIEW TO PRESS.

Replying to queries from Pressmen he agreed that it was necessary to carry on propaganda in other countries on behalf of India as is done by Germany, Italy and other countries in India.

Questioned regarding what Britain thought of Federation, he said that they wanted to know our views on the matter, but he made it plain that Congress would not change its attitude to Federation in the same manner as it had done in the Provinces.

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S MESSAGE

Asked for a message to India on his election as president he declared "Carry on the fight for freedom."

Refuting the suggestion whether he contemplated matrimony he said that he had not the time to think of it.

The rush of the crowd outside was so great that he could not emerge from the customs house building, but he went up the terrace and addressed a few words.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was very much impressed by the exuberant reception which was accorded him. He said that what he witnessed this evening at Drigh Road was like a miniature Congress itself.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED

He received two addresses one from Students and another from the Brokers' Association, replying to which Mr. Bose urged the students to carry on the fight for freedom and appealed to the merchants to render financial assistance to the fight, in which the country was engaged.

Addressing the gathering he told them that the struggle for freedom in India was not yet over and that they must prosecute it with full vigour. He asked them to attend the Haripura Congress, where he would make known his views, and carry out the decisions reached by the Congress

A large number of Tri-colour flags were in evidence and repeated cries of "Subhas Boseki Jai" and "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" were raised by the enthusiastic crowd.

Arrangements made by the Air-Port authorities as well as the local Congress organisation were perfect and the whole function passed off without incident.—A. P.

Subhas Bose.

Independence Day In City

Premier To Hoist Flag On Congress House: Wednesday's Programme

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following satement regarding the observance of the "Independence Day."

The 26th of January (Wednesday) is the Independence Day and as usual it has got to be observed in a manner befitting the tradition of this great national event. Ever since 1930 the Indian National has been observing this day annually and during the last 8 years this Day has assumed a historic importance which is unique in its character. During all these years the Indian Nation has come to regard this Day as solemn occasion when we as a nation reiterate our resolve for independence and our preparedness to make all sacrifices that are needed for its attainment.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to observe the "Independence Day" in a manner befitting the national traditions of this great City.

APPEAL TO BUSINESSMEN.

The following programme has been arranged for the Day and we are confident that every citizen of this great City will wholeheartedly co-operate with us in making the observance a great success. Most of the commercial associations and public institutions have been requested to declare this Day as a public holiday so that it may be possible for a very large number of persons to participate in the various functions of the Day. We have no doubt that all these commercial and public institutions will respond to our call and help us in making the occasion a great success.

The Programme

AT 8 A.M. (S.T.)

Flag-Salutation at the Congress House to be performed by Sjt. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay.

AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Procession to start from the Congress House and reach Azad Maidan at 6 p.m. by the following route: Vithalbhai Patel Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar Bambakhana, Kalbadevi Road, and Azad Maidan.

6-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Mass Meeting at Azad Maidan. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Sjts. Jairamdas Doulatram, B. G. Kher, K. M. Munshi, M. Y. Nurie and others will address.

Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

AT 6 P.M. (S.T.)

Public Meeting at Kamgar Maidan. Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi will preside and Sjts. S. B. Mahadeshwar, R. K. Achrekar, Kashiprasad Sinh and others will speak.

The New Pledge

The new "Independence Day" pledge given below will be read and endorsed at the public meeting.

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe therefore that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

"We recognise that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. India has gained strength and self-reliance and marched a long way to Swaraj following peaceful and legitimate methods, and it is by adhering to these methods that our country will attain independence.

"We pledge ourselves a new to the Independence of India and solemnly resolve to carry on non-violently the struggle for freedom till Purna Swaraj is attained."

Lothian's Advocacy Of Federation

Powerful Factor For India's Constitutional Unity

ALIGARH, Jan. 23.

The importance of maintaining the principle of an ultimate Federation of India was stressed by Lord Lothian in his convocation address at Aligarh University today.

Whatever faults there might be in the scheme of Federation as at present planned, declared Lord Lothian, and whatever alterations might sooner or later have to be made, it was imperative that India should maintain her constitutional unity, the absence of which was the cause of most of Europe's present troubles.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

"So long as India remains under relatively liberal institutions I have no doubt that the Universities will continue to discharge this their greatest function. Only the triumph of totalitarianism can extinguish that light. But there is another issue to which I wish to direct your attention to-day. Is India going to be able to escape one serious consequence of modern rationalist and scientific education from which Europe and America are suffering to-day? Modern science in the West has had two main results. On the one hand it has enormously extended the control of man over nature and the forces latent in nature. On the other hand it has undermined the authority of traditional organised religion in the minds of the university educated world.

"There can be no doubt that the future of India will be largely moulded by its Universities, as the Western world has been moulded by its Universities. The vast majority of the professional classes, the higher Civil Service, the outstanding politicians the newspaper men and the publicists, and a large proportion of the new industrial and commercial class the people who will occupy the leading places in the new India—will be recruited from among University students. There may be indeed there certainly is, a shortage of employment for University men, but that only makes it the most certain that most of the leadership of the future will come from that class. Will the two great religions of India, Hinduism and Islam, withstand the impact of the modern, critical, scientific spirit, better than the religious orthodoxies of the West have done? That seems to me a vital question which the intellectual and religious leaders of India must face, if the same disasters are not to overtake India that have overtaken the West. The scientific spirit will certainly gradually disintegrate those elements of superstition and ignorance which still dwell among the masses. That will be all to the good. But will it also undermine the more fundamental moral and spiritual teachings of the two great Indian religions in the minds of those University trained men and women who are destined to be the leaders of Indian political and cultural and industrial life for the next generation or two?

HINDUISM, ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY

"I cannot profess to any familiarity with the inner life either of Hinduism or Islam. But each in its way seems to me to contain elements which ought to enable it to keep its hold on University trained men and women better than some of those dogmatic corruptions of Christianity which have hidden the majestic truths taught by its founder.

Continuing Lord Lothian said:

"Perhaps the most obvious way of showing the difference between ndia and Europe as a result of its institutions is to compare the expenditure on defence. The defence of the 340,000,000 people of India costs some 47 crores for some 200,000 soldiers. The armies of the 350,000,000 people of Europe number between six and seven million men and the cost to-day is probably more than 2,000 crores. That cost, war and rumour of war and the dethronement of morality in international affairs are but some of the prices which Europe pays for its lack of constitutional unity, which India escapes because it is a constitutional unity.

THE REAL DIFFERENCE

The contrast between the conditions of Europe and India thus affords a striking confirmation of the truth of the quotation from Lord Bryce. There are wide internal differences in India, differences in religion, in race, in language, and in temperament. It is often said that the natural differences inside India itself are no less than the natural differences in religion, race, language and temperament in Europe. The real difference is the difference in institutions. "Forms of Government," said Bryce "are causes as well as effects." The lack of a federal system in Europe has inflamed and exaggerated and embittered every difference in Europe, because it has divided instead of united, both politically and economically, and because it has permitted of no system by which the affairs of Europe could be legislated for as a whole. Where agreement between its sovereign states failed only war and violence remained. The existence of a common Government in India may have given rise to a revolutionary movement against an alien Government, but it has not only helped to create a common national sentiment, but it has tended also to lessen instead of to exaggerate the internal differences in race, language and culture.

Concluding Lord Lothian said:—"India is undergoing a renaissance in learning and reformation in religion. Like Europe, it also entertains a powerful movement for the socialist as well as the political reconstruction of society. But if it is now confronted not only with a transformation in its relationship to Britain, but in its interior life and economy as well, it is all the more imperative that India should not lose that constitutional unity which is the only way in which it can work out that transformation as a single whole and so escape division into a number of sovereignties involving tariffs, armies and wars, as Europe has done. For if India is unable to maintain its constitutional unity, it will be unable to avoid war when it breaks into its several parts. You may not like some of the features of the new Federal Act which emerged from the debates and struggles of the last few years. I do not like some of them myself. Sooner or later some of them will have to be altered. It is not my intention to discuss in any way the merits or demerits of the present scheme. But do not lose your grip on the principle of Federation itself. It is, beyond all question, the greatest boon which lies within India's grasp. Without Federation in some real form, India will go down to a worse hell than that in which Europe finds itself to-day, and for the same reasons. Federation is the condition of her ordered progress to whatever goal her inner genius may lead her."—A. P.

Cochet Conquers Tilden—Page 4

Why Anderson For British Cabinet?

PROGRESSIVE MOVE TO FOIL PREMIER'S PLANS

Labour Party, Scottish Nationalists And Civil Liberties Council Mobilise

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, January 22.

As it is being hinted that Mr. Chamberlain in the next reshuffle of his Cabinet may appoint Sir John Anderson, the ex-Governor of Bengal, as either Home Member or Defence Minister, the progressive political groups are starting a campaign to defeat him in the forthcoming Scottish University bye-election.

I understand, the Labour party and the Scottish, Nationalists have withdrawn their candidates in order to support Sir Peter Chalmers-Mitchell, a progressive Democratic Socialist who had been imprisoned for some time by Gen. Franco.

It is reported, the National Council for Civil Liberties in collaboration with the Scottish Home Rule Party is publishing a booklet giving the record of Sir John Anderson as that of "Black-and-Tan" regime in Ireland.

The publishers are seeking the assistance of Indians here and in India to gather the necessary material.

It will be recalled, during the last General Elections, the Civil Liberties Council carried on a campaign against Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, throwing light on his "record as Colonial Secretary in connection with repression on the Gold Coast."

WANTED Rs. 35 LAKHS

Appeal For Donations To Provide For Healthy Growth Of Aligarh University

ALIGARH, Jan. 23.

The Annual Convocation of the Aligarh University was held this morning at the Strachey Hall in the presence of a large gathering including prominent Muslim educationists, His Highness the Aga Khan, Pro-Chancellor, presiding. A feature of the function was the conferment of the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature on His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.

The Aga Khan, who visited the University for the first time as Pro-Chancellor, was given a rousing reception, a guard-of-honour being presented by the Boy Scouts of the Unversity and other allied institutions.

Lord Lothian addressed the Convocation.

The Aga Khan thanked Lord Lothian for having taken the trouble of coming to Aligarh.

Over 400 graduates and post-graduates received their degrees.

WANTED 35 LAKHS

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor outlined the activities of the various departments of the University and said that for the healthy and vigorous growth of the institution a sum of at least 35 lakhs of rupees was needed. He deplored that a considerable number of students drifted aimlessly into University classes for lack of any other opening. It was time that this process was checked and provision made in the University for technological training. He said that there were 1822 students on the rolls of the University, which was 150 more than the number during the previous year.

The Nawab of Rampur yesterday announced a donation of one lakh and one thousand rupees to the University. The details of the expenditure are to be settled in consultation with the Aga Khan. Rampur also undertook to bear the expenses of extensions of the Union Hall. Other donations were 1,000 each from the Nawab of Chhatari and Sir Sultan Ahmed and 500 from Sir Mohamed Yakub.

The Aga Khan leaves for Delhi this afternoon 'en route' to Karachi to see off his ailing mother, who is going to Baghdad.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A very well-educated girl of a respectable family for young Kshatriya bachelor graduate, well posted. The girl must be, healthy and beautiful. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 9706, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—(1) A technical expert in manufacturing vegetable Ghee from rapeseed or cotton seed oil. (2) An experienced Engineer to install and run a Ghee Making plant. (3) Detailed specification, literature, and lowest estimates of a vegetable Ghee Making Plant capacity 5 tons for 24 hours. Moving power already available. Write with particulars to Messrs Nathuram Chamanlal, Millowners. Muktsar, (Distt. Ferozepore). (Punjab). (9712)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Young and efficient stenographer seeks part-time job. Will undertake typing work on his own typewriter, if preferred. Also good at correspondence. Apply Box No. 9704, "Bombay Chronicle"

96. HOTELS (LOCAL

Bombay—Empress Hotel, next door Bombay Central Station. Airy furnished rooms with separate balcony and bath attached. Best food, luxurious garden. Rates moderate. 'Phone: 42888. (9701)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for selling Premier Debenture of Rs. 100, fetches bonus up to 10,000 along with 4 per cent. cash dividend every year. Apply for particulars, enclosing stamped envelope to Ramprasad and Co., Lakhia St., Khadia, Ahmedabad. (9696)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Funds available for small loans. For rules apply with four anna stamps. Teekaram, Podar Street, Santacruz. (9657)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale, Valuable Lands with bungalows for sale at Lonavla, commanding situation, beautiful garden and scenery, open on all sides with Mango trees, suitable for residence, school, sanatorium, hotel, etc. Seven minutes walk from Station and two minutes walk from Poona Road. For further particulars apply to Messrs Dharamsi Dinkarrau and Nandlal, Solicitors, Fort Chambers, Hamam St., Bombay. (9713)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

COMPLAINTS

The Railway Administration is anxious to provide for the convenience and comfort of its passengers.

Should there be reasonable cause to complain of incivility or want of due attention on the part of any Railway staff or of defective conditions at Stations or in Railway carriages, the public are specially requested to report the full circumstances to the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

L. WILSON,
Agent.

7039

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATTION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up for Public Auction, the leases of Plots Nos. 214 & 215 fronting the Marine Drive in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 2,000 sq. yds. and 1,900 sq. yds. respectively on 2nd February, 1938, at 1 P.M. in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 20,000 in cash or in Government Securities on the day previous to the date of auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay.
12th January, 1938.
(7675)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF VITAL STATISTICS and EPIDEMIOLOGY at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Pay Rs. 375—25—750 per month.

Candidates should have had a sound training in Statistics particularly as applied to Medical research and must possess a medical qualification Public health experience, teaching and research experience and special training in Mathematics will be considered additional qualifications.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board, C/o Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is 10th February, 1938.

(7746)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Lubricating oils, grease, cylinders and engine oils, petrol, etc. required by the Surat Borough Municipality during the year 1938-1939 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 9th February, 1938.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as deposit without which no tender will be accepted.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) B. B. MALIA,
Chief Officer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
Municipal Office, Surat.
Dated, 20-1-38
7768

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Liquid Chlorine required by the Municipality during the year 1938-1939 are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before 9th February, 1938.

Each tender must accompany Rs. 50 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office.

(Sd.) B. B. MALIA,
Chief Officer,
Borough Municipality, Surat.
Municipal Office, Surat.
Dated 20-1-1938.
7769.

BURMA CORPORATION, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO. 29.

This Dividend will be declared early in February, and the Registers will be closed A FEW DAYS AFTER the date of declaration for the preparation of the dividend. To ensure direct receipt of the dividend, holders of unregistered shares must get their Transfers registered and are advised to lodge such transfers properly completed at the Corporation's Rangoon Office as early as possible—preferably in advance of the prospective date of the declaration of the dividend early in February.

Transfers not bearing Burma stamps in payment of Duty will be returned to senders.

7767.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay, 13, invites tenders for the supply of Copper Tube Plates (flanged). Tender form with Special Conditions can be obtainable from this office on payment of Re. 1 per copy and relative drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per set which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 21-2-1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

(7752)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE AGENT, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Main Line Steel Sleepers and Steel Crossing Sleepers required during 1938-39. Tender form with special conditions can be obtainable from the Controller of Stores's Office of this Railway, Gipstore Lane Lower Parel, Bombay, 13, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 22-2-1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

(7751)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Pay Rs. 300-20-600 per month.

Candidates must have had experience of Maternity and Child Welfare practice. Preference will be given to candidates who have had experience of teaching.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board C/o Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi.

The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is the 10th February, 1938.

1747.

Public Notices

TO LET MODERN OFFICES

In "CONSTRUCTION HOUSE"
FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED

Average area of about 6,500 sq. ft. per floor. Each Floor divided into two independent wings of equal area. Ground floor suitable for a first class show room.

Provided with all present day amenities. Expected to be ready for occupation in June, 1938.

Situated on Ballard Estate at the Junction of Nichol and Wittet Roads: total frontage of 224 feet; Wittet Road side facing Sea.

Reasonable inclusive rentals.

For particulars apply to:—
THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

(7770)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The following plots will be put to public auction in this office at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th February, 1938.

Scheme.	Estate or locality.	Plot No.	Approximate area in sq. yds.	User.
	MUNICIPAL PLOTS TO BE LEASED.			
Shivaji Park Scheme at Mahim.	At proposed 50 feet Road off Cadell Road.	9	600	Residences only.
"	"	11	600	"

Copies of full particulars of auction and special conditions relating to each of the plots to be leased with a site plan will be supplied on application to the undersigned on payment of Annas Eight in each case. Conditions of the lease and other particulars can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
Estate Agent and Land Manager.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1938. (7743)

S. S. "HAVRE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 22nd January, 1938, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMED MUZAFFARUDIN KHAN, son of Sultan Ul-Mulk Muhamad Mukhtaruddin Khan of Bolarum Deccan Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Khetwadi 9th Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under C No. 3053, 2144 and 2184. New No. 9976, 9161 and 9264, Old Survey No. 4435, 803 and 803, New Survey No. 5488. Cadastral Survey No. 1059 of the Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2001 and Street No. 7-9 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dhondu Mali, on or towards the West by the Khetwadi 9th Lane aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Shavak Nusserwanji Muncherji Engineer and on or towards the South by property of Ganpatrao and Vasantrao Poondlik Dhamnashai.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1938.

PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1763.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Important to Mercantile and Solicitor firms and private buyers: Sale on Wednesday the 26th instant at 3 p.m. at the Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street a consignment of second-hand and re-conditioned typewriters Remington No. 12 and 16, L. C. Smith and Corona, all sizes and 1 second-hand Gestetner Duplicator.

Cash on knocking down the lot.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 30th January, 1938, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 61-B, Warden Road, (Ghora Gali), opp. Beach Candy Swimming Bath, valuable household furniture, such as, dining tables, chairs, side-board, side-tables, Chesterfield drawing room suites, modern dressing tables and teapoys, wardrobes, cupboards, writing table, compactum cupboard, dressing chests of drawers, tall-boys, show-cases, cane-furniture, etc.

The property of C. R. Sharp, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view from Thursday.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete household furniture, Godrej safe, Singer machine, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, Wardrobes, H. M. V. Gramophone, wrist watches, hand harmonium, glassware, etc.

NOW in the
3rd WEEK
STILL DRAWING CROWDS
"KISAN-KANYA"
IMPERIAL CINECOLOUR
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m.
GUNGA-HAMIDA Fight
Topical with Picture.

PRAYER PROBLEM IN MADRAS ASSEMBLY

Party Leaders' Conference Postponed

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The Conference of the leaders and representatives of the various parties in the Madras Assembly, convened by the Hon. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker, which met once in December last to discuss and evolve a compromise formula acceptable to all parties in regard to the prayer controversy and which had been adjourned to meet on January 26 next, has now been postponed to a later date.

It appears a suggestion has been made to the Speaker that persons like Sir Mahomed Usman, Khan Bahadur P. Khalifulla Saheb, and several religious authorities should be invited to the Conference. The Speaker feels that if this suggestion is to be given effect to the conference cannot be summoned to meet on January 26. It is felt that since the question is of general importance to all, irrespective of whether they are members of the Assembly or not, opportunity should be given to non-members also to express their views.

At the ensuing meeting of the Assembly, however, as usual at prayer time the "Vande Mataram" song will be sung. It is not, however, binding on any member of the House to be present when the song is sung.—United Press.

TWELVE LAKHS GAIN FOR INDIA GOVT.

Benefits Of Pondicherry Customs Cordon

KARAIKAL, Jan. 22.

A daring attempt to smuggle away 18 bundles of silk valued at Rs. 6,000 by car was frustrated on Thursday last by the timely vigil of the customs authorities on the border of this French territory. The cars and the cargo have been captured by the Trichinopoly police.

Enquiries made from customs authorities as to how far the recent strengthening of the customs cordon round the French territories of Karaikal and Pondicherry has proved beneficial, reveal that the experiment has been a fair success and that the traffic in contraband goods has shown a decline. The net gain to the Government of India after the introduction of these improvements is estimated at well over Rs. 12,00,000 during the first year of its working.—United Press.

Indore City Congress Committee

INDORE, Jan. 22.

The Secretary, Nagar Congress Committee Indore wires:—

The general meeting of Indore Nagar Congress Committee members was held yesterday in Onkarji Chunilal Dharamshala, Mr. Shankarlal Chodhary presided. Indore Political Prisoners, Messrs. Kulkarni and Narayan Singh were garlanded on their release.

The annual report and accounts were passed subject to auditor's signature. President gave ruling on constitutional technical issue of new president's nomination. Discussion followed opposing the ruling. New president is not elected Mr. Shankarlal Chodhary adjourned the meeting. Dates of the new meeting will be announced later.

Elected To Council Of State

LUCKNOW, Jan. 22.

Khan Bahadur Hafiz Wajiuddin having withdrawn his candidature, Chowdhry Niyamatullah, ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was declared elected a member of the Council of State in the place of Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai, who died recently.—United Press.

No Extention To Madras Local Bodies

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

It is understood that elections to the District Boards and Municipalities in the Province are not likely to be held before the end of March next. But the Government, it is learnt, do not propose to extend the term of Local Bodies whose terms are due to expire in March.—United Press.

Reforms In Kalsin State

NAHAN, (By Mail).

The ruler of Kalsin is expected, to shortly make an announcement introducing constitutional reforms in the State.

The reforms are contemplated with a view to bringing about progressive realisation of self-Government in the State by the conferment of a greater measure of responsibility on the subjects. A Legislative Council with an elected majority, it is expected will come into being with powers to frame laws and social legislation. Furthermore, re-organisation of the judiciary is also contemplated in order to bring it in line with the judical machinery in British India.—A. P.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

Loudspeaker Arrangement For Visitors On Lawn

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

As it has been seen that the gallaries for visitors in the Madras Legislative Assembly are insufficient to accommodate the large number of visitors, who seek admission to watch the proceedings, and as it is expected that during the debates at the next session of the Assembly, which is meeting on the 27th January to discuss the Madras Griculturists Relief Bill, which has evoked great interest throughout the Province, there will be greater rush of visitors seeking admission to these gallaries than in the past, the Hon'ble the Speaker has directed the installation of a loud speaker on the eastern side of the Senate House compound to enable persons assembled on the lawn within its compound to hear the debates.—United Press.

COMING SHORTLY
Watch for the Date
RAM MOVIETONE'S
First Grand Production
GOLDEN HAIR
Direction:—
PT. NAROTAM VYAS
Story:—
MR. BEJANJI H. DASTUR
Starring:—
That Prodigy of Boy Actor and Singer—
Sangit Ratna
FEROZ DASTUR
Supported by:—
* INDU RANI,
* SHAREEFA,
* SHYAMA,
* RADHA RANI,
* DADABHAI SARKARI,
* PT. BADRI PRASAD,
* VASANT PEHLWAN,
* ALIDADAN (Comedian).
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WESTERN INDIA
AND
VISIT OF INDIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM
February 17th—25th
Entry Forms and Season Tickets (Rs. 10-8) from BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Entries close on Saturday, 12th February.

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BOMBAY TENANTS MOBILISE FOR RENT BILL BATTLE

Taking note of the fact that the Landlords in Bombay are organising themselves, in view of the Rent Bill introduced last week, in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Bombay Tenants' Association, is re-doubling its efforts to secure as much support as possible for the Bill from the lakhs of Bombay Tenants.

30,000 MEMBERS ON ROLLS.

There are already 30,000 members on the rolls. But the Association desires that every one who pays any rent should join it and strengthen it, so that the support to the Bill would be irresistible.

With this object, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association was held on Saturday evening, with Mr. S. C. Joshi, M. L. C., in the chair.

The meeting resolved to enrol 5,000 more members by the time the Bill comes up for discussion in the March session of the Legislative Council. The Committee would also collect Statistics regarding any increase or decrease in Rents or premises in different localities since 1928 and would gather information with regard to the condition of the premises and lack of amenities and other grievances of the tenants.

PROPAGANDA MEETINGS.

Propaganda meetings will be held all over the city, while active Press propaganda would be carried to educate the Tenants and organise them. The assistance and co-operation of other public welfare bodies would be sought by the Committee for the successful conduct of the Tenants' campaign.

Thus to mobilise forces a body of volunteers, it was felt, was necessary and the Committee had decided to organise a Volunteer Corps for this purpose.

TENANTS' WEEK.

The Committee also decided to observe the Tenants Week, from March 5, to March 13, as the Bill may come up for discussion on or about March 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Walton, Chairman of the Vauxhall Motors Ltd., arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the S. African Boat.

Pt. Shri Ram Bajpai Chief organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scout Association arrives in Bombay as a guest of Indian National Scout Association to further the cause of the National Scout movement and the amalgamation of the I. N. S. A. and the Seva Samiti.

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'EDERATION IS INEVITABLE?"

Audience Resent Sir Chimanlal's Charge Against Congress

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, speaking on "Federation", under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, on Saturday evening, advocated the acceptance of Federation for what it was worth, as it would be advantageous in the furtherance of "United and Independent" India, speedier than otherwise.

CONGRESS BLAME

He put the blame of the present Government of India Act, 1935, with its safeguards on the head of the Congress which had boycotted the 1st Round Table Conference, inspite of favourable circumstances; and raising of inoppositin and impractiable slogans"

A remark made by Sir Chimanlal, that the result of the C. D. Movement was only the blasting of the careers "for nothing", evoked much resentment among the audience who indulged in booing. At several stages of his lecture, interruptions were the order of the day.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir presided over the meeting.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY

Sir Chimanlal said that India could not have a Federation leaving one-third of itself outside. At such a pass a United India was an impossibility.

The objection to Federation was in regard to nominees of autocratic rulers sitting with the elected representatives of British India.

Autocracy could only be changed by the impact of the British Indian representatives with States nominees coupled with the pressure to be brought about by States subjection on the latter.

The alternative to acceptance of Federation was the plunging of the country into another mass "Civil Disobedience" with the result that many careers would be ruined, while the country stood where it was.

But even granting that a Federation of the British Indian States was possible, "what would they gain?" queried the speaker.

The safeguards and discretionary powers of the Governor-General would be there, in the same manner as they existed in the provinces.

UNSUSTAINABLE FEARS

But experience of the past four months of Congress Ministries had proved that the fear of application of 'safeguards' could not be sustained. Besides, he was glad to find that those who talked of wrecking were those who were ardently working it satisfactorily.

By refusing to participate in the First Round Table Conference, (1930-31), under the most favourable circumstances, when unconditionally a majority was offered to the Congress therein. Congress had lost a lot to the detriment of the country's interest.

The result was that Gandhiji had signed with Lord Irwin acceptance of Federation with safeguards, which were due to inopportune tactics of the Congress.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, he advocated the acceptance of Federation, which they had no power to resist, past experience having proved that no Governor-General could afford to quarrel with a Cabinet, which had the country at its back to return it again in eventuality of resignation.

If they had men who were bold, fearless and honest to accept responsibility a United and Independent India was not an impossibility.

COWASJI'S WISHES AND HOPES

Sir Cowasji said that he heard even Englishmen criticizing Federation as built from top to bottom.

He agreed with the views of Sir Chimanlal who dealt with in detail the Federal problem. "Honest mistakes were bound to be made. If they had dishonest men, they should be kicked out, (laughter).

They were laughed at, when they said that safe-guards need not be taken seriously.

The problem of the States and their nominees need not alarm British India, as former would not come in the taxation or legislation concerning the latter.

In regard to the common subject, like the Communications etc. though there might be difficulties in the beginning, latter British India with its majority vote would carry on.

He wished a United India not a Northern or Southern India or a Muslim or Hindu India would soon emerge, wherein, every section and part thrived in its own culture.

He hoped to speak to the audience six months after the Federation was introduced through they might be treated as "pariahs" then and he hoped, they would sing a "United Song" then.

Mr. Roy who proposes to stay at Calcutta till the end of this month, hopes to attend the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Vishnupur on January 29 and 30. He may visit Bengal once again after the Haripura session of the Congress.

CONTROL OF HAKIMS AND VAIDYAS

Thana And Suburban District Conference Demand

The Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts Vaidyas and Hakims' Conference was held on Sunday, at the Hira Baug, C.P. Tank, Bombay, to consider among other things, the organisation of the Vaidyas and Hakims in view of the proposed legislation by the Government and to express their views on the proposed bill.

Vaidya Panchanana Kavade Shastri of Poona presided over the Conference.

The Hon'ble Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health attended the session for a short while and addressed the gathering. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. S. V. Parulekar, both members of the Bombay Assembly were among those present.

MINISTER'S ADVICE

Dr. Gilder in the course of his speech expressed sympathy with the demands of the Vaidyas and Hakims. He assured them that the Government would not proceed with the bill, without taking into consideration public opinion as expressed on the provisions of the bill.

In the meanwhile he advised them that the Conference should make concrete and practical suggestions, so that Government might make use of them if found helpful.

The Conference passed resolutions criticising the present provisions of the bill. One modification suggested was that the Board of Control contemplated in the bill should be entirely composed of Vaidyas and Hakims.

"HARIJAN" MORE APPROPRIATE

Kajrolkar Condemns Ambedkar's Walk-out

BOMBAY, January 22.

Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar, Secretary, Independent Nationalist Harijan Party, in a statement states that the walkout staged by Dr. Ambedkar's Party as a protest against the use of the term "Harijans" in the Local Boards' Bill was not at all justified. His contention appeared to Mr. Kajrolkar to be somewhat trifling and did not really reflect the view of the Harijans as such. The term "Harijan" coined by Mahatma Gandhi and used extensively all over India for many years appeared to Mr Kajrolkar more appropriate than the expression "scheduled castes" or any other terminology, reflecting an inferiority complex. The Independent National Harijan Party had been clamouring for the use of this dignified term "Harijan" and were very pleased when the Government of Bombay introduced it in the Bills now before the Legislature.—A. P.

RURAL UPLIFT IN C. P.

Central Govt. Grants Six Lakhs

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

The C. P. Government will receive Rs. 6 lakhs in the next financial year out of the Government of India grant for rural development to the Province.

The amount has been alloted as follows:—

Rural Water Supply in the Province—Rs. 3 lakhs; Rural Communications, cheap dispensaries and travelling dispensaries—Rs. 1 lakh each. The necessary details in connection with these schemes are being considered at present and will shortly be forwarded to the Government of India.

Of Rs. 5 lakhs grant for the current year nearly Rs. 4 lakhs have been spent on various items and the balance will be utilised in the next financial year. Approximately Rs. 1,15,000 have been spent till the end of November in improving water supply in villages.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Committee For 1938

The general election of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Managing Committee was held on Friday last, when 244 voters had come to vote and 37 voting papers were received from the mofussil.

According to the result of the election the following candidates were declared duly elected:—

Mr. M. M. Amersey,
Mr. Dhirajlal C. Mody,
Mr. Mathuradas Kanji Matani,
Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji,
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta,
Mr. Vithaldas N. Govindji,
Mr. Nagindas T. Master,
Mr. Mangaldas B. Mehta,
Dr M. Venkatrao,
Mr. Sarabhai Pratapral,
Mr. S. C. Majumdar,
Mr. Anandji K. Kanji,
Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt,
Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai,
Mr. Behram N. Karanjia,
Mr. Walchand Hirachand,
Mr. J. P. Mehta,
Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh,
Mr. Thakorlal H. Vakeel,
Mr. Jal A. D. Naoroji,
Mr. M. L. Dahanukar,
Mr. Jethmal Narandas,
Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin.

Compulsory Retirement Age For Civilians

MADRAS, Jan. 20.

The Taxation and Finance Committee of the Corporation of Madras considered a resolution of the Council referred to it, favouring compulsory retirement of all employees, who had put in a service of 25 years. The Committee was of opinion that officials who had put in 30 years' service or completed 50 years of age, whichever might be earlier, should be asked to retire.

The matter is likely to come up again before the City Council shortly.—United Press.

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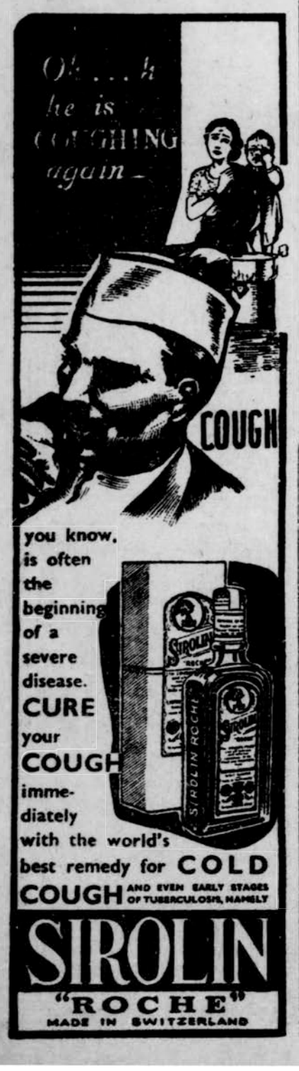

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MADE IN SWITZERLAND

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INDIA
STATION MASTER! WHY ARE THE TRAINS ALWAYS HELD UP AT THIS STATION? IT'S THE WORST-RUN STATION IN THE PRESIDENCY! IF HEAD OFFICE KNEW, THERE'D BE TROUBLE.
I'M SORRY, SIR.
THINKS
IT TAKES A MAN WITH VITALITY TO RUN THIS STATION. AND I'M AS LIMP AS A RAG. NO 'DRIVE' IN ME AT ALL. I EVEN WAKE TIRED. NERVY TOO. COULD DOCTOR THE HELP ME?
AT THE DOCTORS
ALL MY VITALITY HAS GONE, DOCTOR. I'M TIRED EVEN WHEN I WAKE UP.
YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I RECOMMEND HORLICKS. TAKE A CUPFUL EVERY NIGHT. YOU'LL SOON BE FIT AGAIN!
NICE STUFF, HORLICKS! EASY TO MAKE, TOO. WITH THIS MIXER.
TWO MONTHS LATER
DEAD ON TIME!
(THINKS) IT'S EASY TO RUN THESE TRAINS TO SCHEDULE NOW I'VE GOT MY VITALITY BACK WITH HORLICKS!
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MAIL TRAINS RUN LATE because of Night-Starvation

If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves', enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s.
A. M.
8-0 VUB Quartet, Gunkali. 8-10 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale Geeta Pravachan. 8-25 Basheer Qawwal 8-55 Air Artists, Marwadi Nautch melody.
12 Noon
Light Songs.
P.M.
1-0 Market Rates. Announcements. 1-5 Erwin Klein and Viennese Orchestra. 5-30 Kr. Tipnis—Flute, Tilang and Lyric. 5-40 Nagesh and Shridar—Duet. 5-45 Master Mohile—Kaishakoto Bhimpalas. 5-55 Shirin Doctor of Poona, Malkauns Mand. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-0 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Hindustani). India's sugar supply by U. Mulji. 7-55 Iyengar Sisters—Duets. Byagada Sourashtra, Bahaduri, Durbar. 8-15 Master Dinanath, Ghazal Gujerati. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-9 News in English. 9-15 Archie and Wattle—Entertainers. 9-45 Talk (English). "Some Common Places" by Sir T. V. Acharya. 10-0 Radio Salon Orchestra. 10-30 Beethoven.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION 1.
A. M.
8-0 Vilayat Khan Thumri Bhairvin Ghalib. 8-22 Vatsalabai Kumtekar Khayal Jaunpuri—Bilampat Khayal Jaunpuri—Durat 8-40 AIR Orchestra — Bhairon 8-50 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur Khyal Sutpada Bilawal Durat 9-10 News (English) 9-20 News (Hindustani) 9-30 Vatsalabai Kumtekar Thumri Ghazal 9-45 Malang Khan — Gat Tora on Tabla 9-55 Vilayat Khan Thumri Jaunpuri Dagri 10-10 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur Bhairvin Thumri.
TRANSMISSION 11.
P. M.
12-30 "Woman's World" Programme for women 1-0 Bhajans and Geets 1-18 Classical Thumri Jogia and Des Bihag and Khamaj 1-30 European Music.
TRANSMISSION 111.
5-0 AIR Orchestra — Sri Rag 5-10 Vatsalabai Kumtekar Khayal Bhimpalasi—Bilampat 5-35 Bundu Khan of Indore Sarangi Solo 6-0 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur Khayal Alman Durat 6-20 Vilayat Khan Rind 6-30 "For Villagers Only" Market rates at 7 p. m. 7-30 Story for Children By Mirza Fahim Beg 7-40 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur Khayal Malgunji Durat 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): Review of Hindi Books By A. C. S. Shastri 8-15 Vilayat Khan Thumri Khamaj Ghazal. 8-30 Vatsalabai Kumtekar Dadra. Marathi Pad. 9-50 Bundu Khan of Indore—Sarangi Solo. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Vatsalabai Kumtekar Thumri, Bekhud. 10-0 Talk (English): "Some Recent Books". By J. Hennessey. 10-15 Bundu Khan of Indore, Bahar on Sarangi. 10-35 Behboob Jan of Sholapur Khayal Hamir, Thumri. 10-15 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II.
31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.
P. M.
5-0 to 6-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-30 Afzal Hussein Bhajans. 6-45 Vilayat Khan Momin. 6-55 Bundu Khan Puria on Sarangi. 7-10 Vatsalabai Kumtekar Khayal Kedara—Bilampat Khayal —Kedara—Durat. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Orchestra Concert. Leader Paul Strauss. 10-10 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.). 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m. 810 kc/s. and 49.10 m. 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
P.M.
12-30 Sidney Pearch and Orchestra. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 Vocal Instrumental Records. "Jiban-Bima." A Recorded Humorous Playlet. Bina Choudhury—Bhajan. 2-36 Instrumental. Vocal Variety. A. N. Ghose. Bengali Song. 2-44 Bharat Ch. Choudhury Kavya Sangit 2-52 P. N. Banerjee Bengali Song. 3-1 Ajit Bose—Flute Solo. 3-6 For Rural Areas. 5-36 Bakul Dutta—Kavya Sangit. 5-51 "Guru" (The Preceptor). The idea as propounded by the mediaeval mystics. Discourses by Kshitimohan Sen Shastri. Song—illustrations by Himanshu Dutt and Party. 6-41 Sushil Kumar Das—Harmonium Solo. 7-6 Haren Nandi—Dharma-Sangit 7-26 Amodini. Tappa and Shyama Sangit. 7-46 The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by T. N. Dey. 7-51 Talk: "Realism in Literature" No. 2. Through the Maze of Myth and History. By Prof. Benoy Sen. 8-6 The News and Weather Report. (Bengali). 8-21 Lalit Mukherjee, Dhrupad and Dhamar (Jayjayanti). 8-41 Master Abdul Karim of Benares, Ghazal and Qawwali. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English). 9-6 The News and Announcements. 9-31 Talk: "Fur, hair and feather's" No. 2. An eye on the eye. By C. B. Pecker. 9-36 Vocal Interlude. 9-50 A Relay from the BBC. Alternatively: Dance Music. 10-36 Time Signal. Close down.

Problem Of Bombay's Water Supply

CORPORATION WORKS COMMITTEE MEMBERS INSPECT TANSA EXPLORATORY BORINGS

The members of the Works Committee with Mr. Soonderdas Mororji, Chairman, Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner and some guests went for annual inspection of the Tansa Lake on Sunday morning and returned after sunset.

The party started at 7-10 a. m. from Gilder Tank and picked up other members of the Committee and guests at Dadar. They then proceeded to Ghatkoper, whence a few went to Tansa Lake by motor trolly, while others made their way by the bus of the Schools' Committee. Some had their own private cars.

On the way the Committee had the opportunity to inspect Venturi Meter House and Patterson Chlorinating plant at Powai, Chlorinating plant at Bhandup, Store Yard at Kapirbavdi, and Kasheli Bridge.

TANSA LAKE.

The Tansa Lake has an interesting history behind it. In 1872 Major Hector Tullock, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, carried out a preliminary survey and on 31st March, 1892 the project was opened by the then Viceroy, Lord Landsdowne. Tansa Lake is situated at the foot of the western ghauts and lies 55 miles north-east of Bombay. It has cost Rs. 760 lakhs to the Bombay Municipality and the Municipal Corporation is paying at present Rs. 52,25,000 as interest and sinking fund charges.

WHAT CITY'S WATER COSTS.

The annual maintenance cost per year for bringing water into Bombay is about Rs. 4,50,000. Last year the total cost incurred on water supply was Rs. 62,25,000.

The Works Committee especially were interested to see the Exploratory Borings to ascertain the presence of uplift pressure and the quality of masonry forming the hearting of the dam. This is done because the present rate of supplying water to the Bombay City, which is 90 million gallons a day, could not be maintained in case of failure of monsoon. It is therefore, proposed to raise the dam to a suitable height. The present height was raised in three stages and it was feared that it could not withstand further raising without being strengthened. Hence the exploratory borings. So far 43 inclined holes aggregating 953 feet, have been drilled for determining whether there is any uplift pressure and if so, to what extent. Out of 43 holes, 30 holes were found water-tight, 7 were observed to drip slightly while the remaining 6 holes were found to contain water to a certain extent but without any pressure.

At Tansa the committee inspected the Dam, the Inspection Bungalows the labourers' chawls, electric light-set and water-level recorder.

They returned after sun-set.

New Administrator For Ajmere-Merwara

AJMER, Jan. 22.

It is understood Major Craster has been appointed administrator for certain districts of Ajmer-Merwara, which originally belonged to Jodhpur and Udaipur districts, for five years and the new arrangements will take effect from April 1 next.

He will receive training with the Commissioner and make a tour of the villages affected by the new arrangements.—United Press.

AMELIORATING LOT OF MASSES IN CITY

Praiseworthy Activities Of Social Workers' Society

The third annual general meeting of the Social Workers Society was held on 22-1-38 at the office of the Adult Education Association with Mr. C. G. Vakil in the chair. The annual report of the Society and the statement of accounts were unanimously adopted. The following Managing Committee was elected:—

President:—Mr. R. P. Masani.

Vice-President:—Miss K. Khandwalla.

Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. S. S. Shetty.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries:—Mr. R. B. Patel and Miss P. N. Nariman.

Members:—Miss K. C. Mehta, Mr. A. E. Syed, Mr. D. C. Shroff and Dr. P. M. Vaidya.

The meeting was followed by a social gathering of the members and guests. Among those who were present, were Mr. Jamnadas, Mehta, Prof. Kumarappa, Prof. B. H. Mehta, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. Callan and others. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the chief guest described the conditions of the slums in our city, which required the attention of the Social Workers. He appreciated the work done by the Society for the residents of slums, and wished that the Social Workers' Conference to be organised by the Society would be a success.

The following are extracts from the third annual report of the Social Workers' Society:—

During the year the Society has kept up its idea of rendering service to the poor, especially to those who reside in the slums. One literacy class and, one primary class were conducted in the chawls for the benefit of the Gujarati Harijans. The Society has co-operated with the Tenants Central Committee and "A" Ward Tenants League to improve the housing conditions of the poor tenants. With a view to create a public opinion on "Birth Control" a debate was organised. The Society is organising a Social Workers' Conference to discuss local social problems and to bring about co-ordination of Social work among different institutions in the city.

Visits to the following places were organised during the year:—1. Umerkhadi Welfare Centre. 2. Din Daya Sangh Foundling Home. 3. Shradhananda Ashram. 4. Y. M. C. A. Arthur Road Centre. 5. Y. M. C. A. Parbhadevi Centre.

The Society is interested in the recreation for citizens and particularly children, and is of opinion that the Municipality should provide playgrounds in the congested areas of the city. The Society helped actively the Bohra Health-seekers Association in the agitation for turning the open space into a playground in the congested part of the locality near Null Bazar in "C" Ward. The Municipality has consented to make a playground on this open space.

The Society, as its name implies, is very much interested in Social service among the poor people. When Dr. Mrs. Sukhtanker moved in the Corporation that the welfare centres should be municipalised, in order to help her and to guide the public opinion the Managing Committee passed a resolution welcoming the move.

With a view to entertaining the poor people of the chawls during Diwali the Society organised sports for about sixty Marathi and Gujarati children of Colaba Municipal chawls.

The Society has decided to organize a Social Workers Conference in March 1938. About fifteen organizations like Social Service League, Servants of India Society, Seva Sadan and Adult Education Association, etc., have agreed to co-operate.

Following provisional programme has been drafted:—

That the Conference will be held for two days in February or March, and papers will be read on the following subjects:—

(1) Prostitution, (2) Literacy in the City, (3) Housing and Health (including Sanitation), (4) Maternity and Child Welfare (including Birth-Control), (5) Unemployment, (6) Social Aspects of Labour. After detailing the activities of various sub-committees, viz., Hospital Visiting Committee, Slum Visiting and Sanitation Committee, the Entertainment Committee, the Education Committee and the Lecture Committee, the report proceeds with the work done in declaring several chawls unfit for human habitation the report concludes thus:—

We humbly trust and hope that the work carried on by the Society during the whole year specially among the masses will be appreciated by the members and the general public. As a band of enthusiastic social workers, we have an ideal of rendering service to the needy and trying to ameliorate their condition. Though handicapped by lack of funds, we have been able this year to carry the work of Society fairly satisfactorily. If we get adequate financial support, we hope to carry on our programme more vigorously next year. We appeal to the generous public to give us donations, in order to help us in our noble ideal of rendering service to the poor.

Tennis At Brabourne Stadium

Cochet Conquers Tilden

Ramillon's Easy Victory Over Burke

DOUBLE MATCH—A TAME AFFAIR

BY J. C. MAITRA

By far the biggest crowd ever seen in a Tennis match in Bombay —or perhaps in India—gathered at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday to witness the trial of strength between "Big Bill" Tilden and Henri Cochet, the two of the greatest players the game has produced. Among the interested spectators were Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Lumley.

TRYING SUN.

Conditions were far from ideal as the sun was in his fiercest for a winter month. It was no doubt very trying for the tourists, especially in the first match, and the game suffered in consequence to a certain extent. Burke played a much better game to-day than he did against Cochet on the previous day. There was no doubt, however, that Ramillon was a player of much superior calibre than Albert Burke in every department of the game.

SUPERLATIVE TENNIS.

Tilden and Cochet played superlative Tennis. Though neither of *them could be said to have touched* the peak of their old form, they gave sufficient evidence of the genius which raised them to the zenith of the Lawn Tennis World. Tilden had lost his cannon-ball service, but there was enough sting in it to make it disconcerting to most players. Some of his forehand drives gave us a glimple of the power which they possessed in the days gone by. Although played from the baseline all throughout and rarely volleyed, he directed his attacks with a skill and judgment which marvelled all those who watched him.

COCHET'S CRAFT.

Cochet, on the other hand, varied his tactics as the situation demanded. He rushed up to the net on many occasions, but more often than nor he found Tilden passing him along the side lines with uncanny accuracy. He could not therefore take much liberties with "Big Bill" from the no-man's Land" as was his want. Notwithstanding, his half-volleys and drop-shots were grand and he excelled Tilden in the mastery of his Court craft. Those who had seen Cochet in his best days when he visited this country, were rather disappointed at the mistakes he was making, particularly in the second set. On the whole, he played a magnificent game and deserved to win. This levelled up matters between him and Tilden with eight matches all as far as the engagements in this country are concerned.

THE WEAK SPOT.

The Doubles match between Tilden, Ramillon and Cochet and Burke was rather a tame affair. Although the match ran into three sets like its predecessors, there was little to enthuse over. Tilden sticking to the base line and Cochet following him pretty often, spectacular rallies were few and far between. All revelled in finishing strokes. Ramillon was the outstanding player among the quartette his volleying and smashing as well as his placements were splendid. Burke was the weakest spot in the bunch and there was no wonder his side lost.

RATHER UNEDIFYING.

A feature of the matches was the umpires using a loud-speaker for announcing the scores and calling the faults. Every one of the vast crowd could therefore follow the game shot by shot and point by point. I hope this will become the usual feature in all big tournaments.

I must also remark that the players seemed to be too sensitive and high-strong about everything that passes on when they are in play. Particularly their objections—none too infrequent—against official rulings are rather unedifying. Experienced players as they are, they ought to remember that officials in sitting positions can spot the drop of the balls better than the players themselves.

RAMILLON'S VICTORY.

Now turning to the details of the game, Ramillon and Burke commenced the day's proceedings with a bout in Singles. The Frenchman was on top right from the beginning after capturing the first three games, he conceded the fourth to his rival off the latter's service. Then the game went to the servers till Ramillon bagged the set at 6—3.

In the second set, Ramillon led again with three games to love, and then again at 5—2. But Burke playing a steady game and Ramillon relaxing a little the second set went to the former at the fourteenth game. Ramillon was able to match away only the twelfth game from him.

The third set found Ramillon in his best again and he bagged it without the loss of a single game.

TILDEN BEATEN.

In the second match, Tilden created a sensation by collaring the first 4 games. But Cochet turned the tables on his opponent by picking up the next seven games in a row. Thus he led by 1—0 in the second set, after capturing the first. Now it was Tilden's turn to lead again. Playing brilliant tennis, he booked the set at 6—2. Cochet was able to wrest only the seventh game from him.

The final set saw Tilden rising which gave the younger man the opportunity to forge ahead and win the set at the cost of two games only.

THE DOUBLES.

In the Doubles match Tilden and Ramillon had little difficulty in disposing of their opponents. Though their opponents, Cochet, and Burke took away the second set from them, they were never extended. If they were more serious, I am sure they could have captured it without the loss of a set.

THE SCORES.

R. Ramillon beat A. Burke 6—3, 6—8, 6—0.

H. Cochet beat W. T. Tilden, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Tilden and Ramillon beat Cochet and Burke 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

SPINNING COMPETITION AT HARIPURA

Conditions For Contestants

HARIPURA, (By Mail.)

A spinning competition will be held in connection with the Congress Exhibition in Haripura, in which only those who have reached the Wardha standard will be allowed to compete.

Taking annas three as the standard wage for 8 hours, the Maharashtra Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association has fixed the necessary speed for yarn of different counts. But generally speaking, those who have attained a speed of 400 yards per hour in spinning yarn of 20 counts can take part in the competition.—United Press.

Amrit Kaur's Appeal To C. R.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mrs. Amrit Kaur has written an open letter to the Madras Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, in connection with the hunger-strike in the Punjab Central Jail. Three of these hunger-strikers, she points out, are prisoners convicted in Madras Presidency in the Ooty Bank Case.

Mrs. Amrit Kaur adds: "Will you take mercy not only on these prisoners but on their unfortunate mothers and sisters, who will be soon deprived of their dear sons and brothers if they persist in hunger-strike? The entire country, specially the Punjab, will be grateful to you if you will kindly see your way to release them."—United Press.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS

Calcutta Meeting Demand: But Don't Embarrass Mahatma

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

A resolution expressing deep concern at the hunger-strike of political prisoners in different Jails and demanding immediate release of all political prisoners was passed at a crowded meeting at the Shradhananda Park this evening. Mr. Ramananda Chaterji presiding. Mr. C. F. Andrews attended the meeting.

Moving the resolution from the Chair Mr. Chatterji said that on the release of political prisoners dependeu the health and life of Mahatmaji. Mahatma Gandhi being the greatest exponent of non-violence in the whole world to-day it was necessary not only in the interest of the people but also in the interest of Government that the Mahatma's life should be saved at any cost.

Mr. Chatterji continued that he was much concerned to read in to-day's newspapers that the Andaman prisoners, who were brought here yesterday were removed from the ship to Jail in prison vans under chains. He characterised such action as an insult to the manhood of India, which he thought, would be a thing of the past if only they could win Swaraj by non-violent means.—A. P.

Delhi Demand

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

At a largely attended meeting held to-day at Ballimaran under the auspices of the Workers' League, Delhi, a resolution expresing deep concern at the hungerstrike of the political prisoners in different jails of the country and demanding their immediate release was adopted.—United Press.

NEW DELHI.—The Railway Board Standards Committee held a ten-day Conference which concluded on Wednesday evening. The idea of the Conference, it is understood, was to explore the possibilities of standardising designs of bridges.

Bombay Hockey League

VICTORY FOR BOMBAY CUSTOMS

'Times Of India' Beaten By 4 Goals To 1

The first division match in the Bombay Hockey League tournament on Sunday was played between the Bombay Customs and the first string of the 'Times of India.' It resulted in a victory for the former by 4 goals to 1.

EVEN PLAY.

The play in the first half was fairly even and the winners hardly established a lead of 1 goal, (1—0).

On resumption Pinto, the Customs' inside-left, put them one more up, (2—0).

Petty, the Pressman's inside-left, now broke through nicely and with only the goalkeeper to beat, he failed to draw home the advantage. A melee followed and Pereira threw away a scoring opportunity.

A little later Correa, the leader of the 'Times of India's' attack reduced the lead. (2—1).

Following this Sweeney and Pinto scored one goal each and the Customs retired winners by 4 goals to 1.

THE RESULT:—

CUSTOMS 4 goals.
'TIMES OF INDIA' 1 goal.

THE TEAMS.

CUSTOMS:—Lynn; Abreu and Aslam; Dique, Brewin and Saleem Sweeney, Afzal, Feroze Khar Pinto and Jagat Singh.

'TIMES OF INDIA':—Gibson Easdon and Thomas; Tyrell, Lynn and Grostrate; Mendes, Pereira, Correa, Petty and Warbrick.

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PLIGHT OF UNEMPLOYED AND HIS FAMILY

The faces of five children, including that of one hardly a year old, were lit with smiles on Sunday morning, when they were taken from the B. J. Hospital to the J. J. Hospital, where their parents were lying suffering from opium poisoning.

It was feared on Saturday evening that the couple had taken opium and the children were also drugged. But after medical examination, it was found that the children had not been administered poison.

For more than twelve hours, it is gathered, the couple lay unconscious and grave anxiety was felt for them. It was only towards the evening on Sunday, that they showed signs of recovery, and enquiries made at night revealed that they were well-nigh on the road to recovery.

Enquiries, made in this connection, show that the couple was residing at Parel and that the husband and the wife, with their five children, had been dragging a miserable livelihood, the husband having been unemployed for a long time. When they were turned out of their residence due to default of payment of rent, they trudged along to Fort with their children either in their arms or following them covering a distance of more than five miles—in search of food and shelter.

When they found that much assistance could not be gained, as a result of their endeavours, they are reported to have became desperate and so they took opium. Both refused to state how much quantity they had taken when asked by the police as well as the public, although they admitted, it is learnt, that they had taken opium.

The Lamington Road Police are making inquiries.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 8, 1994.
Muslim: Zilquad 21, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 21, 1307
Hightide: 5-00; 18-36
Lowtide: 11-56;
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 28m
Bombay Legislative Assembly 2 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber Annual Meeting 4 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Communication Via Gulf cables has been restored. Telegrams can be accepted now Via Karachi.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

The meeting of the delegates, to elect members for the A.I.S.C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The 30th annual general meeting of the members of the Chamber will be held to-day (Monday) at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.), in the Office of the Chamber.

SHIVAJI VYAM MANDIR.

The annual general meeting of the above society will be held on Saturday, 29th January, 1938 at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Mandir's place.

SRI RAM BAJPAI.

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scouts, arrives in Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day (Monday) at V. T. and not at 11 a.m. as announced by circular.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof. R. L. Paniabi will meet the Banking Class students to-day (Monday) in the University Buildings at the usual time. The other Adult Education Classes will be held and conducted as usual.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

One Dhondu Govind Todukar (50) was found lying sick and in capable of moving on Pasbhadin Road and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment, where he died this morning. The deceased has no relations in Bombay, and the inquest will be held, probably on Monday at the Coroner's Court.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. A. Myers will deliver a lecture on "Basic English" at 6 p.m. to-day (Monday) in the Secondary Training College, Principal H. V. Hampton will preside.

KANARA G. S. B. INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The general meeting of the North Kanara Gowd Saraswat Industrial and Education Society, Bombay, for the year ending 31st May, 1937, will be held on Sunday, 6th February, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sakabai Building, 312-14, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, in hall of the N.K.G.S. Brahmin Sangh. Subscribers are invited.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The King Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sheik Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Great Garrick" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"High Flyers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mad Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Seventh Heaven" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 15th January, 1938, was 298; of these 188 were males and 110 females.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, a Ball Badminton Doubles Tournament for the Pallan Memorial Challenge Cup will be conducted commencing from Sunday the 30th January, 1938.

MUSLIMS' PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting is called by the Muslims of the Sheriff Menjee Street, Furniture Bazaar (Chakla Street) at 9 p.m to-day (Monday) at Furniture Bazaar Chakla St. under the presidentship of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Karamali and others.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 30th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretary, "A" Ward Congress Committee, writes:—

In the first meeting of the new Managing Council of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee held on Sunday the following persons were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year:

President:—Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Vice-presidents: Messrs. Ambaram Talakchand and Gulabdas Broker, Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Jumakhlal Mehta and Y. G. Karkera, Treasurers: Mr Jaikrishna G. Thakkar

MUSLIM MINISTER IN CABINET

Ex-Speaker Criticises Bombay Governor's Speaker

BOMBAY, Jan. 23.

"The Governor has failed in the discharge of the special responsibility imposed upon him by the Government of India Act is not establishing the convention, which is of the most vital concern to the Muslims, and appointing an individual Muslim member and accepting him as a representative Muslim Minister," says Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly in a statement to the Press.

MINORITY COMPLAINT.

He adds: "The Muslim League Party holds that this act of the Governor is much worse than not including any Muslim at all in the Ministry."

NURIE AND MUSLIMS.

"The Hon. Mr. Nurie, the present Muslim Minister in the Cabinet, has absolutely no following of the Muslim members in the House. In fact the whole Muslim League Party, the second big Party in the Assembly is definitely against Mr. Nurie's inclusion in the Ministry. One may feel inclined for the sake of argument to realise the difficulties of the Governor in the matter of his advice in this connection to the leader, who forms the Ministry, but it must be pointed out emphatically that the inclusion of a Muslim, who does not even command the confidence of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly is not complying with the spirit and the letter of the Instrument of Instructions."—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE APPROVE OF ASSEMBLY WALK-OUT

Protest Meetings To Be Held All Over Presidency?

The meeting of the Bombay Presidency Parliamentary Board of the All-India Muslim League held under the Presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah on Sunday, approved of the walk-out staged by the Muslim League Party members in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday.

It was decided to hold protest meetings all over the Presidency, and it is learnt that the board also agreed to the suggestion that the leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Assembly should make a representation to the Governor protesting against the passage of the Local Boards Bill. It was also further requested that the leader of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Assembly should be given a hearing by His Excellency before he gave his assent to the Bill.

BIJAPUR ADDRESS ECHO

With reference to the Governor's reply to the address presented by the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bijapur regarding the choice of the Muslim Minister in the Province, it is understood, a point was raised by one of the members of the board but the President is stated to have told the member that it was upto the party in the Legislature to take what action they deemed proper and necessary.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee's letter of resignation was placed before the meeting and read by the Secretary, but its acceptance had been postponed, it is learnt, to a further date.

WORKING COMMITTEE

The following were elected members of the Working Committee:—Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Mr. S. A. Hatea, Mr. Mohommed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Haji Noor Mohommed Ahmed, Mr. Aziz Gafur Qazi, Mr. A. A. Gheewala, Khan Bahadur S. Jan Mohommed and Khan Saheb A. R. Hakeem.

The office-bearers were also elected.

The meeting was not open to the Press.

STORMY SCENES AT "G" WARD CONGRESS MEETING

Office-Bearers' Election Postponed: "No Confidence" Against Chair

Stormy scenes, a "no confidence" motion against the chair, and several points of order were the feature of the general meeting held to elect the "G" Ward Congress Committee for the current year, at the Vanmali Hall on Sunday evening.

Mr. Mahatre was elected to preside over the meeting.

The business proper of the meeting-election of the year's executive had to be postponed "sine die" finally on a point of order that the election could had to be held with voting by ballot under the B. P. C. C. rule, since nominations more than the allotted number to constitute the committee had poured in.

Nearly 50 nominations were received.

The "no confidence" motion was a sequel to the president giving an allegedly partial ruling in regard a resolution.

The resolution pertained to writing of a loan of Rs. 2,000 given to the A. I. S. A., since the latter had sustained losses in the "G" Ward branch of the A. I. S. A. sometime back.

The president, it is alleged, did not take notice of the opposition and declared the resolution carried.

A protest was made immediately and a few speakers were allowed to speak. But the president persisted in his decision with the result that a "no confidence" motion was moved.

The result of the voting on the "no confidence" motion couldn't be visible in the general turmoil that prevailed.

A protest was again lodged by some members objecting to the above procedure.

Then normal conditions returned again nominations came up, and on account of further disturbance the president adjourned the meeting.

Alleged Brawl In Bar

As a result of an alleged drunken brawl in a bar near Parsi Statue, Nagpada, three persons were admitted at the J. J. Hospital. They shouted in the hospital.

The Nagpada Police are making inquiries.

Mohd. Afzal Husain, Principal of the Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, left for Geneva to represent India at the Agricultural Committee's meeting of the International Labour Organisation to be held on 7th February.

Western India Polo

Fine Victory For Jaipur Pilgrims

Samaritans Beat 17/21 Lancers In Kashmir Cup

A distinguished gathering of polo enthusiasts were present at Mahaluxmi on Sunday afternoon to see one game in the Western India Championship tournament, and a first round tie in the Kashmir Cup tourney.

The Championship game provided some top class polo. Here the Jaipur Pilgrims opposed the Jaguars. The Jaipur Pilgrims line up was formidable and they boasted an aggregate handicap of 31 to their Opponents' 25. The Jaipur Pilgrims were deserving winners in a hard galloping game by 9 goals to 5.

BRILLIANT PLAYERS

Rao Raja Hanut Singh was brilliant for Jaipur, and it is rightly said that he is considered to be the world's best No. 3, in that position. Outstanding among the Jaguar's was His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal (8), who played No. 3. He worked tremendously hard. His companions after the third chukker appeared 'pipped' and were erratic. A lot of mis-hitting marred their game. It must, however be conceded that the Jaipur string were a better mounted side and a bit above the class of their opponents.

KASHMIR CUP.

The Kashmir Cup match saw the 17th|21st Lancers (plus 3) oppose the Samaritans. The former won by 14 goals to 11 in a game where the Lancers played sparkling polo. Gerald Balding, who was in the Samaritans' colours was not hitting as well as he usually does. For the Lancers was in a scoring mood.

JAIPUR PILGRIMS WIN

FIRST CHUKKER.—The Jaguars began brilliantly and established a two goal lead. Jaipur then asserted themselves and squared things before the bugle sounded.

SCORES:—
Jaipur Pilgrims 2, Jaguars 2.

SECOND CHUKKER: A nice movement saw the Jaguars in Jaipur territory and the Nawab of Bhopal scored (3—2). Up and down play followed, Raja Abbey Singh put the teams on terms when he topped through the flags (3—3). Sandford nicely broke through but shot wide.

SCORES:—
Jaipur Pilgrims 3, Jaguars 3.

THIRD CHUKKER:—The Jaguars attacked, Sanger relieved pressure. Abbey Singh met the ball, picked up correctly, beat his followers in the gallop up and put it through correctly (4—3). Jaipur were again dangerous and Hamit Singh sent the ball in, but it stopped on the line. Rous cleared.

SCORES:—
Jaipur Pilgrims 4, Jaguars 3.

FOURTH CHUKKER:—Sandford shot wide. Jaipur then attacked, Rous in an attempt to clear mis-hit, which allowed Hanut Singh possession and the ball passed through the flags (5—3). Jaguars rallied and play was carried to their opponents' area. Two melees, took place, from the last of which Sanger cleared. Hanut Singh wasted a 60 yard's hit. Sanger on the sound of the bugle shot wide.

SCORES:—
Jaipur Pilgrims 5, Jaguars 3.

FIFTH CHUKKER: Abbey Singh went away on his own, but sent the ball just inches on the wrong side of the upright. Hanut Singh met a correct hit up by Sanger and put the ball between the flags (6—3). Immediately after crossing over Rajkumar Prithi Singh gave Jaipur 7 (7—3). Jaguars undaunted, carried and Hughes got through with one (7—4).

SCORES:—
Jaipur Pilgrims 7, Jaguars 4.

SIXTH CHUKKER:— Hughes went away fast but shot wide. Play was transferred with a powerful hit by Rajkumar Prithi Singh. A melee followed before the Jaguars goal; Abbey Singh tapped the ball through (8—4). Hanut Singh should have improved Jaipur's lead immediately after, but he hit the ball high over the flags, sriking from 40 yards out. Jaguars were in the picture now, and

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal with a brilliant solo effort put the scores at 8—5.

His Highness might have scored immediately after crossing over, the ball grazed past the post on the wrong side. A splendid individual run down by Hanut Singh, when he dribbled past the entire opposite side to close the game, (9—5).

SCORES:—
Jaipur Pilgrims 9, Jaguars 5.

The Teams

JAIPUR PILGRIMS:—No. 1 Rajkumar Prithi Singh 7, No. 2 Rao Raja Abbey Singh 8; No. 3 Rao Raja Hanut Singh 9; Back Capt. P. B. Sanger 7. Total 31.

Jaguars:—No. 1, Mr. H. Hughes 7, No. 2, S. S. Sandford 6, No. 3, H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal 8, Back, Hon. W. K. Rous 4. Total 25.

Kashmir Cup

FIRST CHUKKER:—17th|21st Lancers (plus 3) 7, Samaritans 3.

SECOND CHUKKER:—Lancers (plus 3) 8, Samaritans 5.

THIRD CHUKKER:—Lancers (plus 3) 10, Samaritans 7.

FOURTH CHUKKER:—Lancers (plus 3) 10, Samaritans 8.

FIFTH CHUKKER:—Lancers (plus 3) 12, Samaritans 9.

SIXTH CHUKKER:—Lancers (plus 3) 14, Samaritans 11.

THE TEAMS:

17TH|21ST LANCERS (PLUS 3): No. 1, Major R. B. Cooke 5; No. 2 Capt. Hon. R. G. Hamilton Russell 3; No. 3 Capt. H. C. Walford 7; Back, Mr. B. H. Turner 3. Total 18.

SAMARITANS:—No. 1 Capt. Th. Jagat Singh 1; No. 2 Mr. G. Balding 9; No. 3 H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal 8; Back Capt. M. Karamat 4. Total 22.

RECEPTION TO SETH GOVIND DAS

A reception was held in honour of Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., (Central), who returned to India after a successful South African and East African tour, at the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Kalbadevi, on Sunday evening.

TRIBUTE TO GOVIND DAS.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, President of the Chamber, was in the Chair, and offered welcome to Seth Govind Das on the conclusion of his tour despite several hardships, which he had had to experience on the African Continent, mainly arising out of colour prejudice and appealed to the merchant community to stiffen the boycott of Zanzibar cloves.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, member, Council of State, welcoming Seth Govind Das, said that it was at considerable personal inconvenience that Seth Govind Das undertook the tour.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal exhorted Indians to stop using cloves altogether for sometime to come until the dispute was settled. If they wanted cloves for medicinal purposes, they could get them from any country other than Zanzibar.

IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR.

Seth Govind Das gave his impressions of the tour (regarding which a separate statement issued by him appears on Page 12), and exhorted the Marwari business community to invest liberally in East Africa to develop lands and business over there. He was surprised to find that not a single member of the Marwari community, which was famous for business enterprise the world over, had permanent business dealings in East Africa.

BAN ORDER TO BE DEFIED?

Demonstrations In Front Of Lahore Assembly Chamber

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Despite the promulgation of an order under Section 114 Cr. P. C. prohibiting demonstrations within one mile radius of the Punjab Assembly Chamber the Punjab Political Prisoners' release Committee and other organisations are determined to hold demonstrations in front of the Assembly Chamber to-morrow afternoon. At an urgent meeting of about a dozen allied organisations held this afternoon the majority favoured demonstration at "All costs".

Jathas of kisans and socialists have been arriving at Lahore from various towns and villages for some days, while more are expected to-morrow.

A public meeting was held this evening, Dr. Satyapal presiding. Dr. Satyapal exorted the audience to work for the release of political prisoners confined in the Punjab jails.—A. P.

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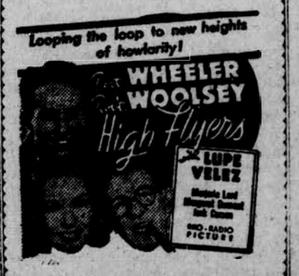

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938

REACTIONARY TACTICS

The walk-out staged by the members of the Muslim League in the Legislative Assembly in connection with the Local Boards Bill is most regrettable from the point of view of Muslim interests as from any other. It also shows how reactionary and unreasonable the League is capable of being in its opposition to the Congress. The League objects to the clause in the Bill giving the Muslims of any constituency the option to decide for themselves whether they should have separate or joint electorates. It is indeed impossible for dispassionate persons to imagine what reasonable objection the League could have against such option. We could understand its opposition to any attempt to impose joint electorates upon any Muslim constituency against its will. That imposition would have involved a certain amount of coercion, though for a sound principle. But, as we have pointed out before, Government, far from coercing give every constituency its own free choice; and in opposing it the League itself is coercing every Muslim constituency into submitting to separate electorates against its will. A Congress Government could not possibly be party to such coercion.

Untenable Plea

It may conceivably be urged against the clause in question that it is against the Communal Award which makes separate electorates compulsory for Muslims. But the plea is untenable. The Award deliberately leaves electorates for local self-government out of its purview. And as a matter of fact, as the Bombay Government's statement on this question points out, the present Acts relating to local bodies in Madras and Bengal provide for joint electorates and attempts are being made by the Muslim Premiers of the Punjab and Sind to introduce such electorates in their respective provinces. It is true that the present Bombay Local Boards Act provides for separate electorates for Muslims. But the amending Bill leaves them intact if the constituencies so choose. The Muslim League perhaps further objects that the question of electorates is an all-India one and also a part of a wider problem and that it should not be touched unless the larger problem is solved through a voluntary settlement. To this the answer is that the option-clause itself provides for valuntary acceptance, and if its working shows that a large majority of Muslim constituencies voluntarily accept joint electorates for local bodies, that will itself go a long way in bringing about the larger settlement that is so intensely desired by the whole country.

Blunder Can Be Retrieved

The Government have been extraordinarily conciliatory in this matter towards the League. They would have been perfectly justified in canvassing opinion in favour of joint electorates for all communities as the Governments in the Punjab and Sind are doing. But they provided the option clause because at present the opinion among the Muslims is divided on the point and, as the official statement points out, "some leading members of the Muslim League, who had been consulted by the Minister-in-Charge informally, had, at an early stage, expressed themselves in favour of giving such an option." Later, a member of the League suggested the addition of a clause which would entitle the Muslims of a constituency to do away with joint electorates if they so desired. This was not at all a good change as there would be no limit to the changing and exchanging of the electorates. Yet Government offered to consider the suggestion if thereby a compromise could be effected. But the cussedness of the League Party as a whole made any compromise impossible. Nevertheless the Bill has passed the Assembly and will doubtless be adopted by the Council also. It is still not too late for the League Party to retrieve its blunder and suggest in the Council, the compromise terms accepted by the Government. There is, as Premier Kher pointed out, no communal issue involved in the Bill as the choice of Muslims to decide the type of electorates remains unaltered and unfettered. It is, therefore, mischievous for the spokesmen of the Muslim League to suggest that the Government intend circumventing the Communal Award. The Congress attitude towards the Communal Award is definite and clear. It will not agree to any alteration in it except with the consent of the parties concerned. We cannot, therefore, too strongly condemn the attempt of the Muslim League to import communal considerations into this question and to seek to fan communal passions throughout the Presidency by holding so-called protest meetings. The Bombay Government have acted in the best interests of the Muslims themselves and we have not the least doubt that the Muslim community, as a whole, will not allow itself to be stampeded by them who, for reasons best known to themselves, are deliberately trying to mislead it.

British Citizenship No Blessing For Indians

The statement which Seth Govinddas has issued summing up the impressions of his recent tour of East and South Africa deserves the serious consideration of not only all public leaders and public bodies in this country like the Congress, the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chambers and Imperial Citizenship Association but also the Government of India and the Central Legislature. The experience he has gained by his personal observation of the condition of his countrymen in Africa has conclusively shown that the treatment which they are receiving in the colonies of the British Empire is worse than that which they are receiving in non-British colonies. The Governments of these colonies far from protecting the legitimate rights of Indians are seen conniving at, if not actively abetting efforts of the white population to hound the Indians out of the colonies by placing all sorts of restrictions on their trade and movements. In Kenya, in Zanzibar, in Tanganyika, the Governments are systematically engaged in depriving the Indians of the fruits of their labours and the means of their livelihood by prejudicial legislation. Under the pretext of protecting the "native" growers, the clove trade of Zanzibar has been forcibly taken out of the hands of Indian traders and businessmen and given to the Whites as a monopoly. In Kenya the Highlands are being reserved by statute exclusively for the Whites. Even the Aga Khan, the President of the League of Nations Assembly, is barred from owning a single acre of land in these Highlands, simply because he has a "dark" (sic) skin.

The position of Indians in South Africa is even more galling and humiliating. "Nowhere in the world", says Seth Govinddas, "do such prejudices exist as I saw in South Africa. Those who are not white in colour cannot travel by those railway compartments which are reserved for the whites. There is a separate accommodation in trams for whites and non-whites. Indians cannot reside in respectable hotels. They cannot enter cinema houses. They cannot become members of any club worth the name. In the Transvaal they cannot purchase any property and they cannot reside or trade in the localities where Europeans live and do business. The history of the Indian community in the Union is one long chapter of broken pledges and attempts to hound them out of the country. That chapter is not yet closed, for the South Africa Government is still contemplating new measures to deprive Indians of the few rights and privileges which they are enjoying.

British citizenship is thus proving to Indians in these colonies and dominions more a curse than a blessing. Unless and until the Government of India are in a position effectively to retaliate against such unjust and cruel treatment of their nationals, the latter will never be able to obtain any redress of their wrongs. The Government of India have done little so far to back up Indians in their fight for their rights, because they have all along submitted to the dictation of Whitehall and the Colonial Office. But the time is come when the public of this country must insist on the Government taking up a more self-respecting attitude and standing for the rights and honour of Indians abroad. The Congress must address itself to the task of compelling the Government to behave more manfully and patriotically, towards the nationals of this country than they have been doing up to now.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONVENTION

The Task Before It

(By Sumant B. Mehta)

There are many reasons why a convention of the States People should meet before the sitting of the Indian National Congress. The threatened advent of the Federation wherein the State's people do not find any statutory place is a question of paramount importance and it is necessary that they should define their attitude in unambiguous terms. Secondly, the attitude of the Congress towards the States People requires more detailed clarification in view of the Mysore incident.

Epidemic Of Repression

Every student of public affairs must have noticed the fact that there is an epidemic of repression in a large number of Indian States. The people who have joined the Congress in large numbers and who have also contributed liberally in men and money for the national fight very naturally desire to advance politically and secure at least the fundamental rights of free speech, freedom of assembly and of organisation. The Rulers are suffering from a nervous panic and are eager to preserve every atom of autocracy which they have enjoyed until now. The people feel that they have as much right to expect help from the National Congress in case of an emergent fight with the rulers, as people belonging to "British" India. But with a view to avoid dragging the Congress directly into conflicts with Indian States, at this stage it is necessary to define in greater detail than at present the part which the Congress Committees and the individual Congressmen may play whenever a conflict becomes inevitable.

Convention or a Conference?

To those people who will take part in this momentous convention I should like to stress the point that this convention should limit its resolutions to a very few subjects of primary importance. There are several States, for example, Palitana and Mansa, where a severe conflict and repression is going on just now, but this convention is not the place for considering problems affecting individual States. The convention should strictly confine itself to the consideration of general and vital issues, and should devote all its time and energy clarifying our attitude in great detail. For example, I suggest that only the following questions should be taken up. (1) The attitude of the Convention towards the Federation and the inclusion of its minimum demands in the resolution which will be submitted by the Working Committee of the I.N.C. to the A.I.C.C. (2) The Congress attitude towards States people when there is a conflict of the latter with their rulers. (3) The organisation of the A. I. S. People's Conference in Provinces and individual States. (4) The relations with the Civil Liberties Union to be so evolved that the States are included in the adjoining Provincial organisations. In case of restrictions on the liberties the Provincial Union or in its absence the Headquarters should raise a protest. Finally (5) a deputation should be appointed to meet the President of the Congress, its Working Committee and, if feasible. Mahatma Gandhi to discuss the decisions arrived at the Convention. In case of a conflict with the rulers the fight should be conducted by the people of such States and not by the District or Provincial Congress Committee, but it should be left open to the individual members of the latter to help with men, money and propaganda. To me, this appears to be a fair compromise, although the people have a right to expect more help directly.

Wanted Deep Thought

Long experience tells us that

(Continued on Page 7, Col 3.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

NATIONS WATCH DEVELOPMENTS IN FAR EAST—ANGLO-ITALIAN NAVAL RACE—TRANSFORMATION OF RUMANIA—SUBASH BOSE'S PRESIDENTSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Jan. 14.
(By Air Mail).

Attention in Europe continues to be directed closely to the situation and developments in the Far East. In various quarters a more earnest view is now taken of the extent, nature and implications of Japan's aggressive drive in China, though there are, of course, speculations of Tokio's experiencing, with extended and extending commitments in China, serious difficulties. At the same time it is interesting to note, that in some circles, there are as well reflections about a Japanese-Chinese understanding or co-operation, albeit commenced with force and pressure, suited to cause strong and sharp repercussions on European, especially British, imperial interests.

One leading European daily refers to the statement of a well-known Chinese that the transition of China to a modern State delayed by the Chinese and not carried out either by European imperialism or Western socialism, may, under circumstances, be now brought about by Japanese imperialism, though such a development might in course of time see China assuming a leading position in the Far East and not Japan. Comments in European papers reflect increased recognition or close calculation of Japan's aim being of a wide and sweeping character, Tokio seeing for this time as opportune, with the strain and division in Europe.

This means extending the importance of the Far Eastern position for India as well. The recent statement of Admiral Suetzugu, in which he spoke of the yellow race throwing off the chains cast by the white and going to far ends for this if need be, has caused considerable attention in Europe, not merely of a sensational nature. Admiral Suetzugu is looked upon as an influential front-rank politician in Tokio and even as a prospective Premier. Cynical as his reference to throwing off chains be as extending to China with Japan engaged in closing a hard grip over China in brutal manner, the role particularly of certain European Powers has also lent encouragement to make such a statement and, what is worse, served to keep an apathy helpful to Japan in China.

French Fears

Among the foreign Powers, the ones closely concerned with the developments in the Far East are Soviet Union, United States, France and Britain. The concern of Britain is perhaps closest as British interests of strong political character as well are closely touched, especially as Japanese advances are fitted to effect keenly British positions round about. France, of course, is troubled about the fate of Indo-China rich in natural resources, of much strategic importance, and close to Siam with which Tokio has been devoting much attention to gain and increase influence. Japan, as matters are, it is felt, might now keep a determined effort to gain a firm hold over China and extend operations also to southern China.

Commenting on the position an important European daily, "Basler Nachrichten" writes: "England would appear to be reconciled to defend Hongkong in the best case or in the worst case to stand by Singapore to cover at least Indonesia and India. In stronger way she probably cannot advance so long as the Italian Mediterranean danger locks up an important part of the British navy."

The Far Eastern complication, thus, appears as likely to assume a larger proportion and come to last longer. Great Britain is led on account of this as well to devote increased attention to the extension of armament. But London, for a settlement that will stand as an effective check to Japan's aggressive imperialistic aims, has to concentrate also on adjustments with basic forces of progress, kept weak and dissatisfied.

Anglo-Italian Relations

Anglo-Italian relations remain marked by a strong strain. This records indication newly by the comments in different papers in connection with Italy's decision, just announced, to extend her naval programme and Britain's move to counteract Rome's broadcast propaganda especially in the Arab countries. Italy in the period immediately before, as now given out, is to construct 2 large cruisers, each of 35,000 tons 12 destroyers and an unstated number of submarines.

The Italian paper "Ambrosiano" comments: "Great Britain recently has published a big armament expansion programme. One does not know whether by that any one is to be frightened. Sure it is that Italy by no means will allow herself to be frightened." Comments of the British press display strong reserve. This is associated also with England's own large naval extension programme, with a good superiority in tonnage already held over Italy. But Italy is able to make a closer concentration of her units in the Mediterranean region and has not the same concern as Britain about and bound with widely extended and scattered interests.

Some quarters also tend to connect the British reserve mentioned above or a part of it with estimates of Rome finding hard the financial pressure of an extensive military programme. But this very financial stringency under conditions might stand as a factor lending urge for an assertive course.

Wireless War

Italian comments on England's move to start an Arabic broadcast strongly underline the strained nature of the relations between England and Italy. Writing in "Giornale d'Italia," Signor Gayda, who often acts as the mouthpiece of Mussolini, states:—"Italy has nothing to say to Britain's using the wireless for the exercise of her policy. But all the world which can understand English can testify that no press has ever distinguished itself with such shameless and monstrous lies as a great part of the British press has published about Italy. These lies are prepared daily and deliberately to serve an organized manoeuvre of British Imperialism against Italy. In the service of their new strategic plans on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean the British wish to

(Continued on page 8 Col 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PRISON REFORM IN ENGLAND

Under the sympathetic direction of Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, humanising changes are being steadily introduced in the British prison system. The latest innovation, which will be in the nature of an experiment, authorises the transfer of prisoners for a short period from the convict settlement to gaols near their homes in order that they may receive visits from relatives, which sometimes they are obliged to forego, because of the long distance of the jails in which they are confined. It is now proposed that men who have served four years and earned remission by good conduct may be transferred to gaols near their homes for about three weeks so that they can have visits from friends and relatives. If the experiment proves successful the Home Office proposes to extend the privilege to other categories of prisoners. The Home Office is also contemplating other reforms such as abolition of penal servitude, extension of the system of paying prisoners a weekly sum as a reward for their work, and more extensive provision of amenities like wireless and film apparatus in prisons. The authorities in India, both provincial and central, would do well to take careful note of these and other trends in penal reform in countries abroad.

DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS.

Those Indian Liberals who have long been accustomed to arm-chair politics cannot understand or appreciate the efficacy of civil disobedience or any other form of direct action. When it is a case of praising Hampden or quoting Gray's lives on "village Hampden", that is quite safe, sober and liberal. But when Indian villagers surpass Hampden in action, our Liberal critics are ready to condemn their "subversive" movement. Many Liberals also find it hard to understand sacrifice for the country. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad must have felt genuine sympathy for the young men who, he said, "blasted" their careers in the C. D. movement, all "for nothing." The young men themselves do not regret their lost careers, their stand-point being different. However, we would assure Sir Chimanlal that the exploits of our young Hampdens have not been in vain.

"HARIJAN"

Dr. Ambedkar's objection to the term "Harijan" is inexplicable. He has been for some years past a member of the "Harijan Sevak Sangh" and the term has gained popularity all over the country, particularly among the so-called "depresed classes." a term which it supplants. It is also an old word revived by Gandhiji and has none of the offensive connotation suggested by terms like "untouchables" "depressed classes" or "scheduled castes." It will continued to be a popular term among the very persons defined by it in spite of the objection of Dr. Ambedkar and his followers.

AN INSPIRING RECORD.

The half-yearly report of its activities which has been issued by the Madras Legislature Congress Party makes most heartening reading. If gives in a brief retrospect the achievements of the Congress Party since it assumed office in July last. It is no reflection upon the other Congress provinces to say that Madras leads them in many ways, thanks to the genius and drive of Premier Rajagopalachari. It has been the proud privilege of Madras to be the first to usher in the prohibition era, and the success that has been achieved in Salem is almost phenomenal. The removal of the Nell Statue is also a feather in the cap of the Madras Cabinet. The report makes it clear that though the Congress party is in a preponderating majority in the legislature, it never relied upon mere numbers to carry its policy. There was a welcome spirit of co-operation with members of the Opposition party. We trust similar popular reports will be issued by the other provincial Congress parties so as to enlighten the public.

DENTAL ACT.

The Bombay Presidency Dental Association has done well to stress the need of a Dental Act for the Presidency. In fact it has already prepared a draft based upon the English and Irish statutes for the guidance of the authorities. Such legislation is urgently necessary not only for the protection of qualified members of the profession but also on the public interest. There are any number of quack dentists in the city and elsewhere who are a positive menance. The prevalence of bogus degrees and the encroachment of foreign competition must also be checked for safeguarding the legitimate practitioners. Dentistry has long since become a highly perfected science and we trust the Hon. Dr. Gilder, who is doing his best to regularise the position of other medical professions, will in due time pay his attention to the demand for legislation in this field as well.

MEDICAL UNIT FOR CHINA.

The recent observance of the China Day has amply proved India's heartfelt sympathy for our great sister-nation. We trust, therefore, that the latest appeal made by the Consul-General in India of the Chinese Republic in a letter addressed to the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee for sending a medical unit to China will also receive the earnest consideration of our public leaders. The urgent need of such a mission of mercy cannot be gainsaid, in view of the indiscriminate bombing of combatants and non-combatants alike by Japan. The care of the wounded is merely a humanitarian task and can be undertaken without the least objection on any ground or from any quarter. We have no doubt that properly qualified volunteers will be gladly coming forward to proceed to China to render succour to the victims of Japanese aggression. The necessary arrangements should be therefore undertaken at once by the Congress and other public organisations.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

There was a piquant situation in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday as the Mayor had to wait with a handful of councillors for other councillors to form a quorum. Fifteen minutes were wasted in the expectation of a few more councillors coming in to begin the proceedings and to all intents and purposes, it was thought, that the Corporation would adjourn for want of a quorum but fortunately two members rushed in at 8-15 p.m. (B. T.) and their presence enabled the Mayor to proceed with the work.

* * *

Save us from our Friends!

LONDON. Jan. 20.

The National Council of Labour has decided to organise a deputation to Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister, and Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, to urge the need of sanctions in order to halt Japan's war in China.

—In the same way in which the sanctions against Italy "halted" the Duce's rapine in Abyssinia?

* * *

In a message to the people of Eire President de Valera, speaking of the year 1937, is reported to have said that "It will stand for ever in our history as the year in which our people enacted, and first gave themselves a free constitution, which we hope is the earnest of a fuller harvest of the fruits of centuries of fidelity and sacrifice."

Whereupon Mr. M. A. Jinnah —sorry, we mean Lord Craigoyon is rumoured to have issued a challenging contradiction couched in the Irish language.

* * *

A MID-NIGHT THOUGHT.

Bugs . . . . Encore BUGS. . . . . hell-fire-blast-furnace . . . . TOUJOURS BUGGS.

* * *

Lothian's part in Federation Drama?

—Headline.

His Lordship is probably cogitating a la Hamlet whether *To be or not to be*—the first Federal Viceroy!

* * *

Apropos of the Optional Clause the Bombay Government protest that they were not trying to circumvent the Communal Award.

That is not the point. They are definitely and practically confessedly guilty of trying to prevent the Muslim League from circumventing the local Muslims.

* * *

And the Muslim League—— "c'est Moi."

Therefore the offence is aggravated into one of "Lese Majeste."

* * *

Humour in the House.

Mr. Greaves, who had been waiting for his amendment then remarked: "May I make it clear, Sir, that I am leaving the House but I am not staging a walk-out." (Laughter).

Of course he was merely walking out of the stage.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) Bholanath, the Blessed Bull, has been taken on probation by the Bombay C. I. D.

(2) The Bombay Municipal Corporation will pass a resolution in their next meeting that they are in a frame of mind to transact business.

* * *

A TEA-TIME THOUGHT.

The secret of success in life is known only to those who have not succeeded.

—Churton Collins.

* * *

Panting and perspiring, two Irishmen on a tandem bicycle at length reached the top of a steep hill.

"That was a stiff climb, Mike," said the first

"Sure and it was," said the other

"If I hadn't kept the brake on we should have gone backward."

* * *

Little Tom was gazing at baby brother squealing in his cot. "Did he come from heaven"? he inquired "Yes, dear."

"No wonder they chuckled him

Hardstaff Creates Record In Tourists Cricket

Knocks Up 213 In Magnificent Style

Tennyson XI's Big Score Against All-Madras: 386 For 5

SCORES:—

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings for 5 wickets) 386

In their match, against All-Madras which commenced on Sunday at Madras, Tennyson's men gave an exceptionally good account of their batting strength having scored 386 for the loss of 5 wickets at the close of play.

HARDSTAFF CREATES RECORD.

HARDSTAFF, IN SCORING HIS 213, GAINED THE HONOUR OF BEING THE FIRST BATSMAN TO SCORE A DOUBLE CENTURY, WHICH IS A RECORD FOR TOURISTS' CRICKET IN INDIA. HARDSTAFF OCCUPIED THE CREASE FOR 285 MINUTES TO MAKE HIS HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE, WHICH INCLUDED 24 HITS TO THE BOUNDARY.

The Teams

TENNYSON'S TEAM:

Tennyson, Parks, Edrich, Hardstaff, Yardley, Gibb, Pope, Wellard, McCorkell, Peebles and Smith.

ALL-MADRAS:

C. P. Johnstone, B. S. Bhadradri, M. J. Gopalan, G. H. K. Rae, J. P. M. McIver, G. Parthasarathi, C. Ramaswamy, A. G. Ramsingh, Capt. W. V. H. Robins, C. N. Reed, H. P. Ward (wicket keeper.)

MADRAS, Jan. 23.

In the first of the two Madras fixtures against Lord Tennyson's team (the second being the fourth test which begins here on 5th February after an interval of ten days) commenced this morning in fine weather.

Tennyson rested Worthington. Langridge, Gover and Jameson.

The All-Madras team captained by C. P. Johnstone fielded a strong side, six of the members being Europeans.

TENNYSON'S (First Innings).

Tennyson having won the toss, the Tourists batted first facing the attack from M. J. Gopalan and J. McIver. The latter was coming high every time and Edrich after surviving an appeal for l-b-w in his second over succumbed to the next appeal made in McIver's third over. (9-1-1).

At 13, Johnstone rested McIver and brought on G. Parthasarathi Gopalan continuing at the other end.

HARDSTAF MAKES 50.

Except that McIver returned in place of Gopalan at 17 and bowled three more overs Johnstone soon gave up fast attack and did not revert to it until the score had been taken to 88 and Hardstaff had got his 50 within that total. Although Parks was 8 when Hardstaff came in, the Notts man scoring twice as fast, soon left Parks behind excelling in backplay most of the time. Two straight drives by him to the boundary off the slow bowler's particularly caught the eye.

At 48 Ramsingh came in the place of Parthasarthi but Hardstaff off-drove him at once to the boundary Bhadradri failing to stop the shot.

Fifty was reached in 55 minutes and at 54, Robins came in the place of McIver. Hardstaff straight drove Robins grandly to the boundary. Cover-driving Ramsingh, Parks got his first four in over an hour and Hardstaff with another hit to the boundary, then reached his individual 50 in 58 minutes. There were six hits to the boundary in this score which was quite spectatcular as well as faultless.

120 FOR ONE AT LUNCH

The pitch was apparently playing extremely easy and the batsmen seemed to experience no difficulties whatever. Scoring more freely, Parks reduced Hardstaff's lead and reached his 50 when the Notts player was 64. Parks had then been batting for 110 minutes. When his score was 40, he appeared to give a difficult chance in the slips off Gopalan. Otherwise his innings was faultless and his chief hits were three fours.

Johnstone himself came on at 114, but the batsmen were quite set and at lunch were not out with 51 and 66 respectively, the total being 120 for one

As in the morning McIver got another early wicket on resumption, a beautiful baller beating Parks in his second over but thereafter the batsmen established an easy supremacy once more and Hardstaff went on to complete a masterful century—his second on this tour. Parks was batting altogether for 126 minutes for his 53.

HARDSTAFF'S 100

Yardley joined Hardstaff who was now 70. Hardstaff drove and hooked with superb power and reached three figures, with a sizzling four to the screen. He had then been batting for 142 minutes and included in his 100 were 12 hits to the boundary. This was Hardstaff's best innings of the tour, his previous highest being 100 at Lahore.

Yardley greeted the appearance of Hardstaff's century by smiting Ram Singh for 6 over the leg-boundary. Johnstone came on again at 174 and the crowd cheered Ramaswami, the former Cambridge Blue when he was brought on to the bowl shortly afterwards. This move succeeded as in the new bowlers third over Yardley was caught at wicket by Ward (207/3) Yardley hit a six and three fours in his stay of nearly an hour. Gibb then joined Hardstaff.

The fourth wicket added 42 runs, Hardstaff being the main scorer. McIver coming on with the new ball was successful, once more bowling Gibb for 13 (249/4). Then two missed catches baulked the Home side of a chance of getting a firmer grip on the game than they were having hitherto. Pope was missed at 5 and Hardstaff was missed at gully when his score was 129. With Hardstaff putting greater force in his strokes than ever the fielding for a time appeared to flag although Rae and McIver earned applause for some splendid pieces of fielding at cover and midwicket.

HARDSTAFF'S 150

At 3/45 Hardstaff reached his 150 after batting for 204 minutes.

He had then 18 fours to his credit and he had established the highest individual score on this tour.

At tea the total was 287 for four wickets, Hardstaff (not out) 160 and Pope (not out) 15.

HARDSTAFF MAGNIFICENT

During the last hour's play Hardstaff monopolised the game and delighted the crowd with his magnificent stroke play. Hitting Ramaswami for 12 runs in one over, Hardstaff then reached his 200 in 285 minutes. Hardstaff thus created a record for tourists cricket in India being the first batsman to score 200, There were 24 hits to the boundary in Hardstaff's score.

Pope playing sedate cricket got his 50 in 81 minutes. Included in this score was a 6 over the square-leg and 4 fours. Hardstaff then started tempting the fates and after being missed at the mid off off Kier was held at mid-on off a weak stroke. Hardstaff was at the wickets for 5 hours and hit 24 fours. He gave two chances one at 129 and other at 208 (381/5/213). The fifth wicket added 132 runs being the second century partnership of the day. Tennyson was the next batsman in. The score at the close was 386 for 5 wickets.

SCORES:—

TENNYSON'S XI—1ST INNINGS	
Parks b McIver	53
Edrich l. b.w. b. McIver	1
Hardstaff c Gopalan b Parthasarathy	213
Yardley c Ward b Ramaswamy	39
Gibb b McIver	13
Pope (Not out)	59
Tennyson (Not out)	1
Extras	7
Total (for 5 wickets)	386

J. Hardstaff piles up 213 runs.

DETENU PROBLEM

Bengal Minister And Bidhan Roy To Meet Mahatma

WARDHA Jan, 23.

The Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy arrived at Wardha this evening.

Tomorrow they will meet and discuss with Mahatma Gandhi, the question of the release of detenus and political prisoners.—A. P.

NO ANXIETY ABOUT MAHATMA'S HEALTH

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 22.

Mahatmaji is better and there is no anxiety regarding his health.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani, member of the Council of State, arrived here this morning and drove to Shegaon with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on private work.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 6).

there will be some people who will insist upon the inclusion of their own pet resolutions, who will fail to appreciate the necessity of limiting our attention to a few fundamental questions of a general character. If there are any more subjects of pressing urgency they may be taken up provided that they are of a general application and do not affect a few particular states. All others could and must wait for the full conference which is likely to be called after a short time.

The Convention will enable the leaders to know exactly what our definite demands, requests or desires are, and on that basis it will be possible for them to negotiate with the Congress leaders or the Working Committee to have our point of view included, wholly or partially, in the Congress resolutions, or if absolutely necessary they may have to acquaint such Congress leaders or the Working Committee about the depth of our disappointment or exasperation in case the spirit of our resolutions is not adopted in the Congress resolutions.

The consideration of these detailed resolutions will require very deep thought and careful drafting and it is to be hoped that the members attending the convention will realise this and will refuse to allow less urgent and less fundamental resolutions to be taken up however insistent the proposers of such resolutions may be.

Governor General has appointed the Minister of Agriculture, Sind, to be a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and of its Governing Body.

Mr. L. Mason has been nominated to be a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—United Press.

Soviet Record In Agriculture

113 Million Tons Of Harvest Estimated In Past Year

MOSCOW, January 23.

Ninety-three per cent of all peasants are united in 2,43,700 collective farms, stated the Agricultural Commissar M. Eikhe. He declared that industry now possessed 3,67,000 tractors, 105,000 harvestor-combines and scores of thousands of other machines and claimed that the Soviet had achieved a more rapid growth of agricultural production than other countries.

He estimated the total harvest for 1937 at 113 million tons and added that the measures in hand would develop the mechanization of agriculture till further assisted by a large Government grant. —Reuter.

FARR-BRADDOCK FIGHT

How They Fought

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

A crowd of 17,369 paying 80,000 dollars in all, saw Braddock bring off the biggest surprise of the season in his fight with Farr.

The American put up a surprising exhibition of speed and punching power.

Farr fought cleverly and more than held his own in the first seven rounds but he found himself consistently unable to penetrate Braddock's defence and to land in the region of the jaw. For this reason, he gave up jabbing and concentrated on the body, pounding Braddock's skin ugly. Braddock welcomed this method of attack, which gave him an opportunity of repeatedly holding himself in to conserve energy until the end of the eighty round when he completely changed his tactics.

Farr turned back and jumped out of the ring, when Braddock advanced towards him to shake hands but Farr denied that he had done it deliberately. He wanted to get away quickly as he was most disappointed.

It is alleged that a low blow probably lost Farr the fight. The judges disagreed, leaving the decision to the Referee. The latter made each man win four rounds with two even, but took the third from Farr, because of a low blow. Farr would otherwise have won the round on points and the match would have ended in a draw.

One judge gave Farr 6 and Braddock 4 while the other gave Braddock 6 and Farr 4.—Reuter.

Distribution Of Receipts

Receipts amounted to £16,109, of which Braddock gets £5,000 and Farr £3,600.

Farr left for his hotel very angry saying, "I will get him again and a decision won't be necessary. But Braddock is now hoping to fight the Louis-Schemling winner.

Papers, allowing the fact that a low blow in the third round might have cost the Welshman victory, agree that Braddock was a deserving winner.

It is pointed out, Braddock would not have had the strength for the great rally which is described as the most tremendous seen for years, had Farr been a fighter and that the Welshman owed his defeat to his own faulty style.

The "New York Herald Tribune" says the last six minutes saved show that Farr not being good boxer to watch.—Reuter.

UNION GOVT.'S DEFENCE PLANS

PRETORIA, Jan. 22.

The Union Government has decided to erect a large scale factory for the manufacture of heavy guns, tanks, armoured cars and bombs, announced Mr. Pirow, Minister for Defence.

The factory will be built by the Railways in initial stages to manufacture lorries complete with engines and will be converted to the manufacture of war materials in the event of hostilities or threat to communications.

The Union has almost completed plans for a great fleet of transport aeroplanes and protective fighting machines for the use of Bushveld brigades in the northern deserts.

Mr. Pirow added that Bushveld Brigades will be mechanised and have great firing strength so that mobile and heavily armoured enemy will be unable to catch up with them.—Reuter.

FORFEITURE OF PRESS

Special Bench Of Punjab High Court On 'Pindi Case

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

The application of L. Roshan Lal and D. Anand Sheel, Proprietors, Mercantile Press, Rawalpindi, praying that the order of the local Government forfeiting the Mercantile Press be set aside was heard yesterday before a Special Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Monroe and Mr Justice Bhide.

Their Lordships were inclined to hold that the forfeiture by the Local Government appeared to be illegal and gave a fortnight's time to the Advocate General to effect a compromise with the petitioners.

The case was, therefore, adjourned till February 4, for final orders.—United Press.

JAPANESE PREMIER PREDICTS LONG WAR

Desire For Traditional Friendship With Britain

TOKIO January 22.

In a speech in the Diet, Prince Konoye predicted a long war. Japan must be prepared to make even greater sacrifices. The national policy aimed at establishing peace, based on the close co-operation of Japan, Manchukuo and China.

Japan expected a New Chinese Reigme to emerge which would assist in carrying out her policy. Japan intended to respect the territorial integrity of China and the legitimate rights of other Powers.

Japan wanted the traditional friendship with Britain, who, he hoped, would try to understand Japan's position. Prince Konoye appealed to the Japanese to support this aim.—Reuter.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA

No Relaxation Of Vigilance Yet

LONDON, January 23.

References to Great Britain by Baron Hirota, particularly the statement of friendship with Britain in his speech at the opening of the Diet are appreciated in London official circles, where it is noted that since the "Panay" incident there has been a desire on the part of Japan to avoid incidents likely to disturb Anglo-Japanese relations.

It is emphasised in London, British authorities in Shanghai have done and are doing everything in their power to avoid incidents and smooth out any difficulties arising on the spot.

There are still important questions outstanding in which British interests are concerned and it is hoped Baron Hirota's words reflect the intentions of the Japanese in China to assist in solving the present difficulties and avoid a repetition in the future.

At the same time, it is made clear that the British Government have no intention of relaxing the vigilance in safeguarding important and long established British interests at stake in China.—Reuter.

NEW U. S. SOLICITOR-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Mr. Robert H. Jackson, at present assistant Attorney General, has been selected, states the "New York Times," as Solicitor-General in the place of Mr. Stanley Reed, who has been nominated to the Supreme Court.—Reuter.

NO TRACE OF PILOT

BASRA, January 22.

The wreckage of a 'plane believed to be that of M. Christian Moensch, the French airman, who was proceeding to Paris from Indo-China, has been found in the Persian Gulf.

There is no trace of the pilot. —Reuter.

Zafrullakhan At London

LONDON, January 22.

Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan arrived here and was met by the High Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and others of the India House and India Office officials.—Reuter.

ANOTHER VICTIM SUCCUMBS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

One of the victims injured in the train crash at Oakley, has died in Hospital.

City Of Teruel,— 'No-man's Land'

3,000 Casualties In Air Bombing?

Fate Of Spain Depends On Nationalist Defence

SARAGOSSA, January 22.

The Nationalists claim to have inflicted 3,000 casualties on the Republican forces, when 37 of their 'planes bombed a hundred armoured lorries full of Govern ment troops on the Huesca Front.

Stricken and shattered, the City of Teruel has now become a "no man's land" for which Nationalists and Republicans are contending desperately from their respective strategic positions.

Air and artillery activity has been intense throughout the week. The Nationalists are developing a fanlike opening on the Left-Wing pivoting on Teruel, turning Teruel into a salient within a salient and gradually encompassing the city.

The Nationalists are at present in possession of Lamuela, a big bare triangular shaped plateau with its apex sloping towards Teruel from the south-west and El Muleton, a spur jutting into the city from the north.

The Government forces are holding Santa Barbara, a lumpy eminence dominating Teruel from the north-east and Mansueto, a higher hill to the east.

A visit to the scene of operations shows that no one who does not hold Lamuela and Santa Barbara can hold Teruel.

The nationalists are therefore concentrating on Santa Barbara which the Republicans are defending with great tenacity.

Upon the outcome, may depend the fate of Spain.—Reuter.

HUGE SALAMANCA-RAID CASUALTIES

PARIS, Jan. 22.

According to reports from Gibraltar from witnesses, who have reached Gibraltar, 225 persons were killed and over 400 were wounded in Friday's Republican

TRESPASS CASES GALORE

U. S. Protest And Japan's Assurance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Mr. J. C. Grew, United States Ambassador in Tokio emphatically protested to the Japanese Government about fifteen cases of irregular entry into American property at Nanking by Japanese soldiers. He also protested that Japanese soldiers had taken away Chinese women refugees from American property.

Japanese officials have given assurance that steps are being taken to prevent similar occurrences—Reuter.

VICEROY VISITS AGRICULTURAL FARM

HYDERABAD, Jan. 22.

The Viceroy's programme this morning included a drive through the city, when he visited various localities being developed by the City Improvement Board. He later spent upwards of an hour at the Government Agricultural and Cattle Experimental Farms at Himayet Sagar.

His Excellency also visited the Training Classes for Farmers, the students of which were recruited from sons of agriculturists, and put qquestions to several of them.

His Excellency next inspected the section where members of the Criminal Tribes were taught agricultural work. At the Cattle farm he enquired whether there was in existence any system of registration of village herds, which he strongly urged should be adopted. His Excellency, before leaving, was offered and accepted from Sir T. J. Tasker an album illustrating the various breeds of cattle in the State.

A garden party at the Residency this evening concludes the official part of the Viceroy's programme at Hyderabad. Their Excellencies dine privately with the Nizam tonight, and after attending Divine Service at St. George's Church on Sunday morning, they are due to leave for Delhi at 12-30 p.m.—A. P.

Viceroy To Visit Datia

HYDERABAD, Deccan, Jan. 23.

"En route" to Delhi, the Viceroy is expected to make a brief halt at Datia.—A. P.

"SCOUT" CAPTAIN TO BE DISMISSED

Found Guilty Of Negligently Stranding Ship

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Lieut. Commander H. G. Dudley De Chair, Captain of the Destroyer "Scout" was sentenced by a Court-Martial at Chatham to be severely reprimanded and dismissed from the ship.

He was found guilty of negligently or by default stranding and hazarding the ship.

On the charge of suffering the ship to be stranded, he was acquitted. This is the second Court-Martial after stranding the destroyer on January 4 in the course of trials off sheerness.

On Thursday, sub-lieutenant J. H. A. Stucley who was the officer-of-watch, was found guilty of negligence and sentenced to be severely reprimanded. It was alleged that the Captain was to blame for not realising that the wreck he sighted was a sign of danger and for not personally checking the course of the ship, before he left the bridge and for leaving the bridge for nearly twenty minutes, knowing that the officer-of-watch had no previous experience of keeping watch at sea.—Reuter.

BHIL VOLUNTEERS FOR HARIPURA

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Jan. 22.

The Bhil Seva Mandal is sending a batch of 35 Bhil men volunteers and a batch of 9 Bhil women volunteers to Haripura Congress session. A training class was opened on Jan. 21 at Jesawada Bhil Ashram of the Mandal, under the supervision of Mr. P. G. Vaniker, life-member of the Mandal. Smti. Mridula Sarabhai and Sjt. Harivadan Thakore, G.D.Cs are to visit the training camp on 25th instant.

It is understood that about 100 Bhil farmers are to go to Haripura on foot.

Viceroy Leaves For Delhi

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 23.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Linlithgow left for Delhi at 12-30 p.m. H. E. The Nizam the British Resident, the Princes, Sir Akbar Hydari and other officials were present at the station.

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26TH JANUARY, 1938.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

N. M. Joshi Criticizes Govt. Policy

The attitude of the Bombay Ministry in not holding a public inquiry regarding the police firing at Dharavi and the prohibition of the holding of meetings and processions at Ahmedabad by the issue of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code came in for criticism at the hands of Mr. N. M. Joshi, speaking at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, held on Saturday evening, at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided asked those present not to forget that the Civil Liberties Union was intended to be a platform for everyone interested in Civil Liberties, irrespective of ills or her political opinion. The Civil Liberties Union, she said, had a broad common basis, and it should be the endeavour of those in charge of the Union to draw in as many members as possible.

JOSHI SURVEYS PROGRESS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in moving the adoption of the report said:

The Report read before us snows that the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union has not altogether been sleeping during the year; but it must be admitted that it also does not show that it has either as regards the number of members or as regards its activities made a notable progress. This may be explained by the fact that since the movement for starting the organisation there has not been a strong wave of political agitation in the country and so there was no particular campaign of encroachment on civil liberties also. A distinct change has been introduced in the country since the inauguration of the Provincial Autonomy and especially since the Congress Party assumed offices in seven provinces.

CONGRATULATES CONGRESS GOVERNMENT.

In Bombay the interim ministry made a beginning of removing restrictions on civil liberty imposed upon by the previous Government and the Congress Ministry followed up the work. Much has been done by way of removing restrictions on printing presses and Newspapers, on books and literature, on institutions and on personal liberty of individuals. It is true that the Civil liberties Union and some other organisations took prompt steps to urge the Government to do its duty in this respect and it must be admitted that the Government responded on the whole satisfactorily though some of us may feel that they unnecessarily took longer time. But on the whole we must congratulate the Government on what it has done. Civil liberties must be protected not from the attacks of the foreign Government only but from attacks from any Government or from any quarter. We would first suggest that the Bombay Government should complete the work of restoring the civil liberties in the province. There are still a number of books the ban on which is not yet removed. We would also suggest that they should repeal the Emergency Legislation passed in 1936 and announce their resolve not to use the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of the Government of India in the Province of Bombay and should either amend the Act themselves or should request the Government of India to do so.

DHARAVI FIRING.

The Civil Liberties Union has to state with regret that it is disappointed at the attitude which the present Bombay Government has taken in its dealing with the working classes. I shall refer to the happenings at Dharavi and Ahmedabad as illustrative of my complaint. At Dharavi during a row that took place between two sections of the employees of the tanneries a number of innocent persons were maltreated by the Police and one innocent man has been fired at and wounded.

NEED FOR PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

We have asked for public enquiry which Government has refused on the ground that prosecutions on some persons alleged to have been involved in that row are yet pending and they cannot make any public enquiry till the cases of prosecutions are disposed of. I am afraid it will take a very long time till the cases are decided and till the appeals, if appeals become necessary are disposed of. I hold that there is really no connection between the prosecutions and the complaints against the police which are as regards actions which are not a part of the row that has taken place. However, if Government has taken the view that no public enquiry even as regards firing can be made till the prosecutions are disposed of. I feel that Government should have first made an enquiry into the firing and then started the prosecutions. I would like the Bombay Government to take serious view of the case of firing. The firing was not ordered by a Magistrate. The Hon'ble Minister for Law and Order suggests that the man fired on should make a 'prima facie' case that he was wrongly fired at and then Government may give him permission for prosecuting the Police Officer or make a public enquiry. I think this is putting the responsibility on the wrong shoulders.

C. L. A. ACT.

As only this afternoon I had placed before the Prime Minister my views regarding the promulgation of the Criminal Law Amendment) Act I shall not refer to that subject at this meeting. I shall only refer to the prohibition of meetings and processions by the issue of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Meetings and processions do not lead to violence but they are useful in preventing violence. The objects of meetings and processions during strikes is firstly by way of a demonstration to draw the attention of the public to the grievances of the strikers and secondly to persuade workers to remain on strike or go on strike and incidentally they give some legitimate occupation to those who are otherwise idle. If Police care to do so they can be present to watch. Intimidation becomes necessary if only meetings and processions are prohibited. The prohibition of meetings and processions helps the employers by driving the workers to the resort of violence and intimidation and thus bringing in further repression by Government.

On account of the criticism to which Mr Munshi has exposed himself, he says some people who have shied at the formation of the civic liberties Union have now become champions of civil liberty. I would like Mr. Munshi as lover of truth to name such persons. Secondly if there are such persons I would like Mr. Munshi to remember that if some persons have recently become champions of civil liberty there are others who were before champions of civil liberty and have now become champions of repression.

After the adoption of the report, the meeting elected the office-bearers for the coming year.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was re-elected as the President. Messrs B. G. Horniman, N. M. Joshi and K. T. Shah were elected as vice-presidents. The following members were elected as the secretaries:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta and Mr. D. H. Thakore.

A representative committee was then elected.

Mr. K. F Nariman proposed a vote of thanks to the chair.

Indictment Of Br Colonial Policy

Continued from Page 12)

South Africa, for their very cordial welcome to me.

In Portuguese East Africa, although we are not Portuguese subjects, and are foreigners, we are treated with equality. It is a matof shame for the British Government that in the colonies of the British Empire, especially in South Africa, we are treated not even as human beings.

BURNING TOPICS.

In British East Africa the European population is in a minority. The greatest population is of Negroes, then comes Indian population and then European. Our connection with East Africa is much older than the connection of Europe. When the famous Portuguese traveller, Vasco de Gama, came to East Africa in the year 1498, he found Indians trading on the shores of that country. Long after us the Europeans came to this country and to-day we find that everywhere an effort is being made to turn out Indians from East Africa by snatching their trade and reserving this country for the white. One piece of legislation after the other is being introduced and enacted imposing fresh disabilities upon Indians and restricting their rights in every sphere. Though every territory has a number of problems with which I am going to deal in a number of articles which I propose to write, yet I cannot do justice to my tour without mentioning the two burning topics of East Africa in this first interview the question of Zanzibar and the question of the Highlands of Kenya.

ZANZIBAR PROBLEM.

The Zanzibar question had a sufficient publicity during the past few months. I saw with my own eyes what is happening there. The Clove trade of Zanzibar was entirely in the hands of Indians. They were buying the cloves and exporting them. In fact the whole trade was developed by Indians. But to create a monopoly and at a later date to give this monopoly into the hands of some European Syndicate in the name of protecting the clove growers, a law called the 'Clove Decree' which has become so notorious during the past few months, was passed. According to this law the Clove Growers' Association was established which has not a single clove grower as its member.

This association has two-fold duties—to fix internal and external prices of cloves and, also to buy and export cloves. In spite of my best efforts I could not understand how these two functions can be entrusted to one institution. If this association is ready to protect the Clove Growers, it cannot be allowed to compete in the mraket and do the trade itself. The Association is keeping up the prices of cloves but these prices are artificial because it cannot sell its stock at these prices and the stock is increasing every day.

"CLOVE DECREE"

I also saw many Arab and Native clove growers. They are not in favour of this Clove Decree because they feel that if things continue as they are, the whole trade will be ruined and the clove growers will be nowhere. I was much impressed to see the bold stand which the Indian traders have taken against this law. They are boycotting the trade altogether. This was their chief trade. I saw in the interior of Pemba many Indians who were investing thousands in this trade, who exported cloves of not thousands but of lakhs and who today are sitting idle and selling at prices of a few rupees.

JINNAH'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED

In Zanzibar amongst Indian traders the majority are Mahomedans.

One and all were criticising Mr. Jinnah in my presence on his attitude on the adjournment motion in the Central Legislative Asembly and were of the opinion that if this attitude would not have been taken by Mr. Jinnah, their sufferings might not have increased to this extent. I visited Zanzibar thrice. The Indian National Association of Zanzibar had fixed my interview with His Excellency the British Resident and Lord Dufferin the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had come to Zanzibar, probably, to see the position of clove trade there personally. Both these gentlemen received me with the utmost courtesy and my interview with each lasted for about an hour. Both interviews were of a confidential nature. Still I can mention that practically the whole talk was on the clove trade deadlock. I pleaded before them the views of the Indian National Association and to-day I can only say this much, that the Colonial Office is seriously considering the proposals which the British Resident of Zanzibar has placed before it to end this deadlock. I am not in a position to say whether these proposals would satisfy the Indians of Zanzibar and the Indian National Congress.

HIGHLANDS OF KENYA

The other important question in East Africa which is taking a serious turn again is the question of the Highlands of Kenya. Though the Highlands of Kenya are not transferred to non-Europeans as an administrative policy, yet legally there is no restriction for non-Europeans to have highlands. Besides this till now there is no demarkation of territory as to which is lowland and which is highland.

In 1933 the Carter Commission was appointed and it recommended to have this demarkation that there should be an Order-in-Council that highlands should be reserved for Europeans. The Government of India accepted the demarkation of boundary but objected to this legal reservation by an Order-in-Council. It is reliably understood that this Order-in-Council is ready. A sub-Committee of the Executive of Kenya has been appointed to go into the matter. The report of the sub-Committee will soon be ready and legislation in this respect will soon be introduced in the Kenya Legislative Council. After the legislation is passed the Order-in-Council would be promulgated.

RACIAL PREJUDICE

In April last Mr. Osborne Mance came as the Governor of Kenya. He is considered there to be pro-European and unsympathetic towards Indians on account of various attitudes which he had taken as Governor within his short regime. The Indians of Kenya are afraid that the Europeans will now be supported by the Government of Kenya which was not the case at the time of his predecessor. The Order-in-Council is a step forward in the direction of legal reservation of highlands which question even the Government of India promised to get reopened in future in favour of Indians when in 1923 the decisions of the British Cabinet went against Indians in this respect. The Kenya highland chapter is one of the blackest chapters in the history of Great Britain. These highlands can be taken even by foreigners like Germans, against whom Indians fought in the Great War of 1914 to save the British Empire, but not by British subjects like Indians because they are not white.

EVEN THE AGA KHAN!

Recently His Highness the Aga Khan, the President of the League of Nations wanted about ten acres of lands in highlands, but it could not be transferred in his name because he did not belong to a white race and he had to get the land transferred in Begum Aga Khan's name who is a European. That Dutch lift boy who insulted me at Pretoria in South Africa can buy high lands in Kenya but not I or even Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai or Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad who are in charge of the foreign department of the Government of India. Now this question is going to be legalised and therefore the East African Indian Congress in its last session at Nairobi decided to send a deputation to India in this respect.

RUMOUR OF APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

Above both these questions of Zanzibar and Kenya, there is a rumour in East Africa that the Government of India is contemplating appointing an agent in East Africa to watch the interests of the Indian community in the territories of East Africa and to help them as in the case in South Africa and other places. The Indians of East Africa are strongly opposed to this appointment because they feel that the presence of such an agent will weaken the representative voice of the Indian representatives on the local legislative councils and other Government bodies and will tend to decrease the force of the struggle for equality of status carried on by the Indian community there.

LAND OF COLOUR PREJUDICES

South Africa is a land of colour Prejudices. Nowhere in the world do such prejudices exist as I saw in South Africa. Those who are not white in colour cannot travel by those railway compartments which are reserved for the white. There is a separate accommodation in trams for whites and non-whites. Indians cannot reside in respectable hotels. They cannot enter cinema houses. They cannot become members of any club worth the name. In the Transvaal they cannot purchase any property and they cannot reside or trade in the localities where Europeans live and do business. There is perfect segregation in the Transvaal.

In Natal also this segregation is gradually coming. Recently an Act called the "Slums Act" was passed by the Union Parliament, according to which the municipalities are authorised to declare any area a slum, and then confiscate it and give it to any person or community. The Indians think that this act is going to be used against them, especially in Natal. Many areas where the Indians live would be declared slums, confiscated and given to Europeans on there is perfect segregation for Indians in Natal also. The Indians are being hit in two ways in South Africa—by laws enacted against them and by laws which are of a general nature but the use of which is generally made against Indians. I personally saw many Indian locations in South Africa and met thousands of Indians. In my opinion the Indian community is divided there into three parts—those who are doing trade, those who are engaged in agriculture and those who are labourers. Every part of the community is being hit every day by some way or the other. There are legislations against traders curtailing their rights. Quotas for cultivation of agricultural lands are being fixed, and according to them the land under cultivation of Indians is being reduced.

WHITE LABOUR POLICY

The White Labour Policy is turning out Indians from the municipal railways and other services and Europeans are taking their place in Natal. The history of South Africa has been a history of breach of promises since the very beginning. The promise which Lord Milner gave to the Transvaal Indians in 1902 regarding the registration certificates was broken not once but many times, and on this the passive resistance battle was fought by Mahatma Gandhi in 1906. The promise which was given to Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1912 regarding the abolition of £3 tax on Natal Indentured Indians was broken as soon as Mr. Gokhale landed in India, and Gandhiji had to fight a passive resistance battle in Natal also for the abolition of this tax in 1912. Then followed the Capetown Agreement of 1927.

"WORSE THAN THE DUTCH"

After this agreement not one but many acts were passed either against Indians or of a nature the effect of which was against them.

I propose to write an article on each of these acts and also on the various commissions to show how they are affecting and are going to affect Indians adversely.

The Colour Question in South Africa has taken such a shape that if there are two children in the same family, one of white colour and another of dark the white can be admitted in any school, after he grows up he will be treated as an European citizen, but his own dark brother cannot study with him and after he has grown up he losses all his civic rights. A wonderful thing indeed!

PROBLEM OF FRANCHISE

One of the reasons of the Boer War was that Indians were not treated by the Dutch fairly in the Transvaal and what happened after the Englishman won that war We became much more miserable than we were under the Dutch Republic. To-day's most important problem in South Africa is the problem of franchise to Indians. Indians have no franchise in South Africa except in Cape. The limited franchise which they had in Natal has also been taken away. This question is bound to spring up soon and it is my definite opinion that Indians should accept no communal franchise. Unless and until their names are not entered in the general electoral rolls they should refuse any kind of franchise.

In conclusion Seth Govindas said, "I was much surprised to see that practically no connections exist between South African and East African Indians. Both countries are neighbours. In East Africa our immigration is still open. Even to-day our number is more there than the number of Europeans. It has a very great scope of development. There is sufficient land there and very great possibilities for industrial development.

"WE WANT COLONIES"

In Tanganika and Uganda some big limited concerns should be floated in co-operation with Indians in India and Indians in South and East Africa. Our population is increasing and we must have some colonies. East Africa is the fittest country for our colony, both on account of its climate and on account of the abundance of land and possibilities of industries there."

It is reliably understood that Seth Govindas has already begun to write a book on Africa both in Hindustani and in English. The book will contain about five hundred pages. He is also submitting a report on the African question to the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and to the Congress Party in the Central Legislature.—A. P.

"WORKERS' RIGHT TO LIVE AND WORK"

Giri Inaugurates Co-operative Housing Scheme At Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, Jan. 22.

"The right to live and the right to work are fundamental rights which a National Government should safeguard and equally so is the right of every citizen to have a home for himself," thus said the Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, Government of Madras, while inaugurating the co-operative housing scheme at Coimbatore yesterday.

Continuing he added, "This problem has attracted the attention of western countries very much earlier than ours because of the rapid industrialisation of those countries far ahead of us. To-day the housing problem has become a live one in the industrial centres of our presidency such as Madras, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly."

"There have always been two schools of thought, in regard to housing of working class people; one that believes in private initiative and the other that believes in complete State action. While both are good, the one point we have to bear in mind is that in order to provide industrial housing or housing generally for the poor, there must be a regular plan and programme.

"For a long time it has been my ambition to tackle the housing problem for industrial workers. I feel the time is now ripe and the Government through the medium of co-operative organisations should come to the rescue of the poor workers in the towns in making a beginning in this direction. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, M. L. C., an opportunity has been vouchsafed to me to inaugurate this movement in Coimbatore. It is indeed a Red Letter day in the history of this presidency."—United Press.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

crush the Arabs of Palestine with fire and steel. Even in her political and military preparations in Palestine which provoke the Arab reaction, England has her eye on Italy."

The comments of the German press, carrying some sharp statements against Britain, significantly enough, reflect Berlin's close motive or aim of gaining concessions from London and anxiety to arrive at an understanding with Britain. Italian attitude to Britain as against this, shows a more fundamental variance, also influenced by a freedom with a greater measure of absence of antagonism from the European continent and Italy's expansionist course in North Africa touching lines of the British Empire interest.

Meanwhile, after the first days of starting the British Arabic broadcast, London papers themselves report the Arabs as preferring the Italian to the British broadcast. Rome, in this connection, displays much studied shrewdness, if also keeping a convenient memory. When the British broadcast refers to strikers, the Italian, it is pointed out, refers to the same as a national upheaval of Arabs, and when the former reports of Arab casualties at clashes in Palestine, the latter refers to them as national martyrs.

Change In Roumanian Government

The Roumanian Government has newly undergone a change following the general election held in the country. The development has received more than usual attention in the light of a pronounced difference in the composition of the new Cabinet, the tension in Europe that gives enhanced significance to every alteration, and the close interest in the Danubian situation in regard to which Roumania's position is of much importance. The Goga Government that has succeeded the Tatarescu Cabinet in Bucharest, representing a swing to the Right, is held as having a disposition to favour some of the methods associated with fascist dictatorial regimes.

This has also given rise to speculations about radical alterations in Roumania's foreign policy, which is of special interest to the outside world. The new Cabinet in Bucharest, however, by declarations and deeds have indicated that it intends to draw a strict or sharp line between its attitude in regard to internal matters and as relating to foreign policy. About the latter, the Goga Government has expressed a desire to arrive at an understanding with France and the idea of the Little Entente.

Roumania's attention to the second particularly, about which there has been the greatest interest, has been underlined this week by the visit of the new Roumanian Foreign Minister, Micescu, to Prague first and then to Belgrade. On the occasion of his stay two days back in Prague cordial words were exchanged between Micescu and Dr. Krofta, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister. Micescu strongly stressed support to the alliance of the Little Entente.

The National Christian Party in Roumania of Goga has but a small parliamentary backing and its leader has been entrusted with the task of forming the Government by King Carol, as widely held, to take the wind off the sail of the "Iron Guards" or known after its formal suppression "All to the Fatherland Party" of Cordeanu that came out as a big gainer at the last election. Cordeanu has declared his intention of detaching Roumania from the alliance with France and grouping of the Little Entente and following a course of closer orientation to Germany and Italy in the vents of his coming to power.

In him, King Carol sees also more a rival to him. The King by retaining a firm direction in regard to foreign affairs and granting the new regime a wide scope in regard to internal matters hopes to set a strong check to Cordeanu's party. Anti-semitism administered a strong push by Germany, recently markedly on the increase in Poland, is now likely to gain a further rise, as it occupies a prominent place in Goga's party much as in that of Cordeanu's the latter more under German influence standing for sharper measures. This might also tend to have an influence on the already complicated Palestine question. Whereas Jews in Germany number round half a million, in Poland they total a little over three millions, and in Roumania near to one million.

Germany And Czechoslovakia

The tension that has marked German-Czechoslovakian relations for a while and in recent period came sharply to front for the present reveals a setback. The press offensive released by Germany against Czechoslovakia has failed to bring about reactions calculated by Berlin in different centres. It has in ways even produced some results of use to Czechoslovakia, as it has helped to show more widely in a good light the latter's minority policy, which though not perfect, is easily the most liberal, and clear up certain charges connected with Czechoslovakia's agreement with Russia.

Apart from this, the very satisfactory development in the relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia, the sound economic position retained by Czechoslovakia and extension by it of various defence measures, are not overlooked in Berlin. Relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary have also been moving in a satisfactory way. All these exert an ustful influence in the direction of stabilization of situation in the Danubian region.

Indian National Congress

The leading Swiss daily, 'Neue Zuricher Zeitung', has this week a note on the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. Commenting on the selection of Haripura as the place for the new session after Faizpur, the paper says that the preference to villages over towns represents the widening of the basis of the Congress and its development more as a mass organisation. The paper alludes to the probability of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose being elected as the President of the ensuing session. Mr. Bose is referred to as a leader of the radical wing, known also well beyond the frontiers of his own country. The question of provincial ministeries and the issue of the Federation are mentioned as likely to be the dominant ones on the agenda of the Haripura Congress.

The tension in Europe with its tendency to cast impress over affairs and currents in other and distant units gives, it would seem, now an enhanced interest to the outside world in the situation and trends relating to India. Pandit Nehru has evinced a keen interest in the international situation in association with the movement in India. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is well-equipped to continue this course. During his recent visits to Europe Mr. Bose by close observations and various valued contacts has been able to gain a good grasp of the international, particularly European situation, and interplay of events.

Death Of Prague's First Lord Mayor

A few days back died in Prague Dr. Baxa, the town's first Lord Mayor. Dr. Baxa was elected as the Mayor of Prague following its advancement as a capital town upon the creation of the Czechoslovak State. He had the difficult task of attending to the many and important developments involved in the process of a rapid transformation of the town. Dr. Baxa laid down his office, that he held without interruption nearly eighteen years a little while back, with the satisfaction of seeing Prague raised from a provincial town to one of the finest and in many ways most modern of European capitals.

Dr. Baxa evinced good interest in the growth of civic life in India and extension of contacts between India and Czechoslovakia. As the Mayor of Prague he received both Subhas Chandra Bose and Nalini Ranjan Sarkar who had occupied the office of the Mayor of Calcutta, when they visited Prague. He also presided at the inaugural meeting of the last convention of the Federation of Indian Students Abroad, when it will be recalled, in the course of a warmly worded address, he also welcomed the idea of more from India coming to Czechoslovakia for profitable stay and useful study.

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Science and Industry

PROBLEM OF MILK

Need Of Laboratory Control Over Public Supply

For the past six years, a Committee of the League of Nations composed of specialists in the fields of hygiene, bacteriology and agriculture has been devoting attention to the conditions of production, distribution and consumption of milk in various parts of America and Europe.

The report of this Committee is divided into Sections dealing with milk in its nutritional aspects, hygienic aspects, economic and social aspects. A few extracts from its concluding portion may be of value as indicating the comprehensiveness of the supply now completed and as the starting point for further researches.

HYGIENIC REQUIREMENTS

"On the one hand, it is desirable to provide the public with the maximum quantity of milk at the lowest possible cost and on the other hand, it is essential to take the strictest hygienic precautions in the production and distribution of milk, if milk-borne diseases are to be avoided....We are of opinion that the right course to pursue is to concentrate on the production and sale of milk under good hygienic conditions....Loose unbottled milk, besides being unhygienic, opens the way to fraudulent practice....The milk of producers should be graded and paid for on the basis of quality—fat content, cleanliness and freedom of the herd from disease....The best milk available should be directed to the liquid market, and only this milk should be offered to the public.. The milk for human consumption should be placed under much more rigorous laboratory control than is at present generally practised. In general, the milk of every producer should be tested at weekly intervals for bacterial cleanliness, by a simple test such as the modified methylene blue reduction test.

NEED OF RESTRICTION

Summer and winter standards of cleanliness should be laid down, and any producer whose milk fails to reach the given standard in at least 75 per cent of tests throughout the year should be prevented from supplying milk to the liquid market.

We believe that the future of the dairy industry lies in the gradual elimination of the small and inefficient distributor, and its concentration into the hands of large-well-organised firms which are making use of every aid that science can offer to improve the technical efficiency of their business and the high quality of their products. Just as, during the past century the water-supply of our large towns has passed out of the hands of multiple small producer-retailers into the hands of large concerns, controlled by the municipality, a public utility company, or similar body, so in the future, we believe that milk for human consumption in the liquid state will come to be regarded more and more as an article of food over which such care has to be exercised that none but large and efficient organisations will be allowed to handle it."

FURTHER STUDIES.

The following are among the more important general questions that deserve further consideration:

1. Nutritional studies to ascertain the optimum amount of milk desirable in different countries for children and adults. There is at present a very real difference of opinion on this question among experts.

2. The real incidence of milk-borne disease in human beings. In many countries, little attempt has so far been made to obtain information on this subject.

3. The desirability of establishing a centre for the collection and correlation on an international basis of comparable statistics data dealing with the production and distribution of milk.

4. The preparation of a model scheme of legislation designed to protect the consumer against unclean and unsafe milk, and both the producer and the distributor against undesirable or unscrupulous competition.

SLUMP OF JAPANESE CLOTH IMPORTS

The sudden inrush of Japanese cotton piecegoods during October, together with the downward trend in prices of Japanese imports, are generally causing concern in trade circles.

In October Japan was able to export to this country 12,524,473 yards of plain greys, 1,775,800 yards of bordered greys 11,150,933 yards of white bleached cloth, 19,424,623 yards of printed fabrics and 4,816,866 yards of dyed cotton textiles, compared with the September figures relating to these classes, namely, 3,690,013, 1,259,140, 3,408,882, 9,002,276 and 2,515,978.

Japan, however, is still behind in her imports of cotton from India by 16,090 tons during the seven months ended October, compared with her absorption in 1936-37. But, it is pointed out, this is not peculiar to Japan. The United Kingdom also has some leeway to make before her usual quota of imports of cotton is made up. The United Kingdom took about 5,000 tons less during the seven months compared with the figure for the same period of last year. The figures are 43,316 against 52,065 tons.

India's total exports of cotton for the seven months of 1937 naturally showed a decrease by about 20,000 tons, the figures being 328,997 against 348,666 tons.—"Indian Textile Journal."

I. L. O. AND COAL-MINING

Technical Tripartite Conference At Geneva

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

It has now been decided that the International Labour Office will be convening at Geneva next May a Technical Tripartite Conference to consider the question of hours of work in coal mines, taking fully into account the economic and social factors in each country which may have a bearing on hours of work.

Each Government taking part in the meeting is being invited to appoint a representative each of the Government, the employers and the workers. These three representatives may be accompanied by experts acquainted with the problems of the coal mining industry, who will have the right of addressing the meeting but not of voting.

The meeting will also include a delegation from the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

The I. L. O. is preparing a report on the question placed on the agenda of the meeting to be used as a basis for discussion; this report will be sent to the countries taking part in the meeting as early as possible.

The Council of National Trades Union Federation of India has decided to recommend Mr. P. C. Bose of Jharia, who has already attended the International Labour Conference of 1928 as an adviser to the Workers' Delegate, for nomination by Government as the Indian Workers' representative for this meeting.—United Press

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L. 14

DEMAND OF NAINI POLITICALS

Threat Of Hunger-Strike

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

Shambhunath Azad, a political prisoner recently repatriated from the Andamans and lodged in the Naini Central Prison, who went on a hunger strike on January 15 is still continuing the strike. This is Azad's third hungerstrike.

It is understood that 13 other B. Class prisoners in the Naini Jail have also threatened to resort to hunger-strike and are reported to have communicated their intention to the Premier, but before taking any action they desire to have a talk with the Premier.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, who was deputed by the Premier, interviewed the prisoners, but it is understood, he was unable to dissuade them from their resolve. They are still desirous of meeting the Premier and of having a heart-to-heart talk with him before taking the contemplated step.—A. P.

C. P. ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

The Congress Assembly Party meeting on January 24 will consider several important matters connected with the next budget and the measures the Ministry proposes to adopt in order to partially wipe out the deficit caused in consequence of Prohibition, launched in select areas of the Province.

Premier Khare returns from Jubbulpore to-morrow evening in time for the Party meeting.—A. P.

NEW DELHI:—During the month of December 1937 sales of Post Office Cash certificates amounted to approximately Rs. 1,14,03,000 against Rs. 1,03,39,000 in December 1936 and Rs. 1,42,32,000 in December 1935.

IMMEDIATE ISSUE

M. N. Roy Urges Workers To Join Congress To Free India

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

A fervent appeal to workers to join the Congress was made by Mr. M. N. Roy replying to the adaresses of welcome presented to him by Congress Workers' Unions at Budgebudge (fifteen miles from Calcutta) this afternoon. On arrival Mr. Roy was given a rousing reception by about 15,000 people, mostly mill workers.

Mr. Roy said that neither Communism nor Socialism but liberation of the country from the foreign yoke was the immediate issue. He added that while workers and labourers should organise unions for redressing their day-to-day grievances, they at the same time should join the Congress so that the hands of Congress might be strengthened for the struggle against Imperialism.—A. P.

PRINCES CHAMBER EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 23.

The Associated Press understands that a meeting of the Standing Committee of Princes Chamber will be held at Delhi on February 15, 16 and 17.

The question whether the open session will be held at Princes Chamber in this cold weather is still under consideration.—A. P.

ZIONIST DELEGATION FOR INDIA?

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is reported from Jerusalem that the Zionist Congress has decided to send a Zionist Delegation to India to do propaganda on behalf of the Jews in respect of the Palestine question. This decision was arrived at by the Zionists as a direct sequel to the favourable attitude the Indians—both Hindus and Muslims—have shown towards the Arabs of Palestine and their cause.

MARCONAHALLI RESERVOIR

Maharaja Of Mysore Lays Foundation-Stone

(From Our Correspondent)

MYSORE, Jan. 20.

An address was presented to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by the Chief Engineer of Mysore on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Marconahalli Reservoir to-day.

May It Please Your Highness,

During the course of the address the Chief Engineer said:—

The development of irrigation in our State dates back to several centuries. Portions of the drainage of practically all the rivers have been utilised, by the construction of a large number of tanks, to the extent of nearly 25,000 and numerous anicuts across the rivers.

During the last ten years, a sum of Rs. 94.12 lakhs has been spent on the restoration of old tanks and the construction of new ones, adding 30,000 acres to the previously existing wet cultivation.

There are over 1,400 tanks, large and small, in the Shimsha basin, irrigating an extent of 1,06,600 acres under wet and garden. Of the large tanks, the noteworthy ones are, the Kadaba (2,500 units), Nonavinakere (1,136 units), Kunigal Doddakere (2,060 units), Mallaghatta (2,250 units), Maddur and Sulekere tanks with capacities ranging from 1,200 to 2,500 units.

The Chief Engineer after narrating the history of irrigation in the past said that a sum of Rs. 22.00 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in December 1936 for irrigation work.

Bombay European Seat In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the acceptance by the Governor General of the resignation of his office by Sir Leslie Hudson, a member elected to the Assembly by the Bombay (European) constituency, the Governor General has called upon the Bombay (European) constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy on or before the 2nd March, 1938.

ROHILKUND-KUMAON SEAT

The seat of Sir Mohammad Yakub, a member elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Mahammadan Rural) constituency, having become vacant the Governor General has called upon the Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Mahammadan Rural) constituency to elect a person for filling the vacancy on or before the 31st March 1938.—United Press.

LOTHIAN BUYS KHADI

NAGPUR, Jan. 22.

According to the "Independent" (a Congress weekly) Lord Lothian during his recent visit to Wardha purchased Khadi pieces valued at Rs. 250.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Std. Vacuum oil s.s. Finnanger of 5714 reg tons Capt M Hansen arrived from Taapse via Estanbul with cargo of kerosene oil.

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt M G Draper arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Volkart Bros. s.s. Hermion of 2980 reg tons Captain R Hannervig arrived from Kolachel with cargo of sand

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 3742 reg tons Capt O W A H Hole arrived from Durban via African Ports and Mombassa with passengers cotton and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Tsushima Maru of 4200 reg tons Capt M Suginra arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 1926 reg tons Capt J Rowe arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Havre Maru of 3451 reg tons Capt S Murata arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Rawalpindi of 9459 reg tons Capt M G Draper sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. British Confidence of 5009 reg tons Capt F Q Hill sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

B I S N s.s. Gazana of 3191 reg tons Capt E G King Come sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Querimba of 4772 reg tons Capt P O Cotter sailed for Calcutta with local cargo

B I S N s.s. Garbeta of 3204 reg tons Capt D S Johnson sailed for Rangoon via Mangalore and Colombo with local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Burjora of 1908 reg tons Capt F E Liles sailed for Colombo via Quilon with local cargo.

Volkart Bros' s.s. Hermion of 2980 reg tons Capt R Hennevig sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Navg. s.s Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons Capt G S Mc Williams sailed for Rangoon in water ballast.

O S Kaishas s.s. Borneo Maru of 4262 reg tons Capt K Matsuka sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan. 22.

1 Querimba 4772 Calcutta 23-1 M M
2 Wildenfels 3794 Karachi 24-1 L Edwards
7 Warfield 3865 Karachi 24-1 M M
8 Trenenfels 5195 Bremen 25-1 L Edwards
11 Pres: Van Buren 6195 New York 22-1 F F Campbell
14 Day Rose 2606 Port Said for orders 27-1 K Devchand
15 Hermion 2980 Karachi 22-1 Vol. Bros
16 Tsushima Maru 4200 Calcutta 23-1 N Y K
17 Borneo Maru 2464 Japan 23-1 O S K

Victoria Dock

6 Garbeta 3204 Rangoon 22-1 M M
7 Rufuku Maru 4259 Japan 30-1 N Y K
9 Sophie Marie 677 M Coast 22-1 Merchant S N

Prince's Dock

F Alavi 2161 Jeddah 25-1 T Morrison
G Graciosa 1029 Colombo 25-1 F F Campbell
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
M Barjora 1908 N F, N F, M M
N Jalaputra 3113 Rangoon 23-1 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Naldera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 29-1-38 M M
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Durban 22-1-38 K Nixon
Circassia 28-1-38 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Reichenfels 26-1-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk 9-2-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 2-2-38 L Edwards
Tuscan 16-2-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 14-2-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 28-1-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 15-2-38 Triestino
FROM GENOA
India 29-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Taijir Maru 27-1-38 O S K
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Varsova 29-1-38 M M
Bamora 27-1-38 M M
Riv 27-1-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 19-2-38 M M
Kenya 5-2-38 M M
FROM BASSIN
Gurna 23-1-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalrajan 27-1-38 Scindia S N
Chyebassa 26-1-38 M M
Baraia 29-1-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 27-1-38 M M
Jeypore 27-1-38 M M
Toyama Maru 28-1-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 19-2-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 28-1-38 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 2-2-38 K Nixon

FOR NEW YORK
President Gorfield 15-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Trauenfels 25-1-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancomano 27-1-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Nalder 17-2-38 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Tsushima Maru 26-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
FOR JEDDAH
Rehmani 20-1-38 T Morrison
Alavi 25-1-38 T Morrison
FOR BASRA
Bankura 26-1-38 M M
Vasna 27-1-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 16-2-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Garbeta 22-1-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
City of Bath 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR KARACHI
Vita 29-1-38 M M
Gazana 22-8-38 M M
Wildenfels 24-1-38 L Edwards
B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Vita 21-1-38
S S President Van Buren 21-1-38
S S Rufuku Maru 21-1-38
S S Irrawadi 21-1-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Truenfels for Antwerp: 2900 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 280 bags buffalo hide pickers D Abraham and Sons; 124 bags mustard seed G Gokalchand; 55 bales raw cotton P Hirachand.

For Rotterdam: 2654 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Hamburg: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 675 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 50 bales cotton twist waste N D Kaikini; 47 bags gum N Muljee

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton A H Diab

For Salonica: 50 bales raw cotton A H Diab

For Suez: 200 bales cotton grey piece goods Anandji Virji.

S S Havre Maru for Yokohama: 150 tons old steel scrau G Gabriel

For Kobe: 50 tons steel scrap G Gabriel

S S Hermion for New York: 21 cts Indian monkeys H S Rai

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton T Podar.

For Osaka: 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Ryufuku Maru for Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton Langley; 500 bales raw cotton S J David; 300 bales raw cotton Baghavji Kanji.

S S Rawalpindi for London: 432 bags myrabollam H Bhagwandas.

S S Dayrose for Port Said: 2035 bags gr nut cake K Devchand; 2001 bags groundnuts K Devchand.

IMPORTS.

M S West Cusseta Agent Lonel Edwards from New York: 162 dms lubg oil; 48 dms dye suffs; 92 lse auto tires; 31 cases radio sets; 75 cases enamel; 47 cases paint; 500 rolls roofing paper; 39 dms genases mastic cement; 130 cts genases hexogen strip; 556 bales old news paper; 93 cases medicines; 161 cases tuck chassis; 41 cases files; 42 bales second hand clothing; 55 bales fertilizers; 56 bxs windmill material; 35 cases dry storage batteries; 102 bdls motor cars completely dissembled.

From Philadelphia: 1020 dms lubg oil; 375 rolls roofing

S S Takada Agent M Mackenzie from Calicut: 300 bags black pepper; 40 chests tea 97 bags copra; 456 bags cocoanut; 232 bags dry ginger; 176 coils coir rope; 110 jottas coir yarn.

From Balagora: 2251 bags copra; 695 bags black pepper; 117 bags cocoanuts; From Tellicherry: 1359 bags cocoanuts; 50 bags black pepper.

From Colombo: 60 bales coir fibre.

From Madras: 35 cases rubber solutions.

From Tuticorin: 311 bags groundnuts

S S Br. Sergent Agent Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. from Abadan: 8772 ton furnace oil in bulk.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 21

Broach A/M 1938 opening 172 3/4 highest 173 lowest 172 1/4 closing 172 1/4

Broach J/A opening 175 1/4 highest 175 1/2 lowest 174 3/4 closing 174 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 156 highest 157 1/4 lowest 156 closing 156 3/4

Oomra March opening 155 1/2 highest 155 1/2 lowest 154 3/4 closing 154 3/4

Oomra May opening 155 1/8 highest 155 1/2 lowest 155 1/8 closing 155 1/8

Bengal D/J opening 137 3/4 highest 138 3/4 lowest 137 3/4 closing 138 3/4

Bengal March opening 135 1/4 highest 135 1/4 lowest 134 5/8 closing 134 5/8

Bengal May opening 135 1/2 highest 135 1/2 lowest 135 1/8 closing 135 1/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-2-38) Rs. 6 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 11 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 18 1/2

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan 22

Wheat	4,377	cwts
Linseed	5,524	cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	190	cwts
Gingelly seed	215	cwts.
Poppyseed	152	cwts.
Groundnuts	20,129	cwts
Castorseed	1,091	cwts.
Rice	16,835	cwts.
Myrabollams	2,339	cwts
Cottonseed	10,536	cwts
Gram	1,176	cwts
Joowar	947	cwts.
Bajree	3,876	cwts.
Indian sugar	9,090	cwts.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated London, Jan. 5:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,405,625 on December 29th, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,750,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. Prices showed a premium over dollar parity varying from 4½d. at the beginning of the week to 9½d. yesterday and to-day; although the latter premium appears somewhat artificial it was found necessary in order to attract offerings in sufficient volume.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from midday on the 24th ultimo to midday on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	1,594,886
British West Africa	218,031
Tanganyika Territory	8,449
Kenya	5,507
British India	334,726
Australia	362,708
Canada	528,992
U. S. A.	195,226
Peru	176,320
Uruguay	150,000
Belgium	50,000
France	27,982
Germany	16,476
Netherlands	5,259
Other countries	20,040
Total	3,694,602

EXPORTS

	£
U. S. A.	140,521
British India	8,020
Belgium	1,164,500
France	596,206
Netherlands	415,863
Switzerland	463,642
Yugoslavia	22,600
Other countries	738
Total	2,812,090

The s.s. "Narkunda" which sailed from Bombay on January 1st carries gold to the value of about £131,250.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for November 1937 amounted to 67,076 fine ounces as compared with 68,170 fine ounces for October 1937 and 64,377 fine ounces for November 1936.

SILVER

The announcement made last week of a Silver agreement with Mexico was followed by further announcements by the United States Treasury to the effect that agreements had also been concluded with Canada and China. Moreover the silver purchase understandings with Mexico and Canada are to continue throughout 1938 and are not limited to January as at first announced.

The agreement with China relating to the purchase of silver from, and the sale of gold to that country is to continue until July 1st next and this is particularly reassuring in view of the alarm occasioned by the recent large shipments of Chinese Government-owned silver.

The price to be paid by the United States Treasury for newly-mined domestic silver has been reduced from 77.57 cents to 64.64 cents per ounce, thus reverting to approximately the same price as that fixed in December 1933 when the policy of paying a premium for domestic silver was first established; the reduction had been generally anticipated and even at the new price there is still a premium of 43 per cent. over the price which is being paid for foreign silver. With regard to the latter, the market was relieved to find that 45 cents per ounce was still being paid and so long as this price is maintained there should be little likelihood of any important setback.

The events of the week brought a return of confidence and, mainly owing to bear covering purchases, prices made a good recovery, to-day's quotations of 19-9/16d. for cash and 19-3/8d. for two months delivery comparing with 18-7/16d. and 18-3/8d. a week ago.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 24th ultimo to midday on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
Australia	112,549
Belgium	13,234
Germany	8,969
France	5,954
Other countries	2,705
Total	143,411

EXPORTS

	£
U. S. A.	319,516
Norway	3,015
Austria	2,600
Portugal	1,362
Aden and Dependencies	10,315*
Kenya	8,780*
Straits Settlements	1,397*
Egypt	25,562*
Trinidad	2,000x
Other countries	3,288
Total	377,835

* Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

x Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

TATA HYDRO AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Powe Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

3rd Week (ended 21st January)	
1936	10,445,300
1937	12,546,400
1938	15,521,800
Total for 3 Weeks (1st January to date)	
1936	32,120,300
1937	34,291,200
1938	42,824,200

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS IN WHEAT

Stocks Very Light

Delhi, Jan. 19.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian Jan.-Feb. 38-3 (38) Rozario Jan.-Feb. 42.6 (41½.)

Chicago:—May 97-1/4 (97-7/8) July 91½ (91½).

Liverpool:—March 92½ (92-7/8) May 92-3/8 (93½).

Winnipeg:—May 125½ (130).

Karachi:—Ready 28-15-0 (28-4-0) Jan. 28-13-0 (28-3-0) July 26-4-6 (26-5-6).

Bombay:—Jan. 5-5-6 (unquoted) May 4-14-6 (unquoted).

Hapur:—Ready 2-14-3 (2-14-3) Maha 2-14-3 (2-14-3) Jeth 2-13-5 (2-13-6).

Calcutta:—May 3-11-6 (3-11-6).

Amritsar:—Chet 2-13-6 (2-12-11) Har 2-11-9 (2-11-7).

Lyallpur:—Maha 2-14-5 (2-14-3) Fagun 2-14-10 (unquoted) Har 2-11-0 (2-11-8).

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets during the week under review remained irregular and closed either a bit higher or a bit lower—the near positions being higher and the distant positions lower or unchanged. But on the whole they followed an erratic course with no definite tendency. Some times the markets went up in consequence of broad covering, professional buying on expectations of visible reduction and better calling for Australian wheat as well as foreign stimulating advices but on increased Southern Hemisphere shipments, heavy selling pressure and profit-taking and general liquidations as well on Winnipeg reports of beneficial conditions in North-West, they showed an easier feeling.

CALCUTTA STEADY

Although at Calcutta the general tone was steady, the turn-over was on a limited scale with no confidence in the January positions. On one hand the speculators here are buying Australian quality which are reported to have been amounted to about 13,000 tons, and on the other hand they are fully supporting the 'Beta'. Arrivals have decreased and average hardly 300 tons per day. The stock position appears to be very light. As there is no important enquiry for 'atta' and other by-products, the mills are facing hard days and are operating lazily. Bombay ruled with a mixed tendency and showed very little activity as a result of colourless foreign cables. Both the buyers and the sellers were reluctant to enter into commitments. Price fluctuations were negligent and undecided.

FEVERISH TUNE

There was a feverish activity evident in the Karachi market during the week with the intrinsic tone quite firm. The firmness was caused by good trade demand, Punjab commission houses buying, sensitive spot positions and higher foreign cables, but the accentuation of upward movement was caused by the absence of January tenders. Trading was done on a fairly active scale and the total purchases of ready wheat amounted to about 47,500 bags which were bought by local millers and European exporters. Although the prices are sumciently lucrative and the outlook of the new crop is favourable, there is no inducement to carry the large surplus balance into the next season. Receipts from upcountry averaged 10,000 bags per day, this figure is extra ordinarily heavy for this time of the year, which is accounted for selling in larger quantities by the Punjab. The week's arrivals and exports amounted to about 53,427 bags and 29,519 bags respectively. Since April 1, to January 15, the total accumulations have reached to about 55,77,508 bags and the exports during the same period amounted to 46,33,002 bags. The unsold stocks at the port are estimated at about 15,000 bags.

BEARISH FEELING

So far as the upcountry markets are concerned the sentiment during the early part of week was firm but latterly it became bearish due to the benecial rains in the U. P. and the Punjab. The early firmness was caused by the scattered speculative buying with good trade calling, short covering and outside advices. At Hapur the Jeth quotations were not so much affected. The prices after opening at Rs. 2-14-2, the lowest of the week, once shot up to 2-15-0 for Maha but again declined to 2-14-5. Business on the whole was restricted with speculative incentive very small. Exports were on a low measure and only 30 Khattis were opened up during the week. The stocks have come down to 499 Khattis only equivalent to about 14,800 tons. Price changes were very narrow and unimportant and could not effect any material change. Millers at Lyallpur were again active and drew their requirements from the holdings which are placed at about 13,500 tons.

FOREIGN OUTLOOK

In the international markets there has been very little change during the week under review. The early part was featured by bullish Australian crop advices and small Russian shipments together with a fair enquiry from Spain and Germany which resulted in a steadiness in the tendency. Argentine offerings were small and could not meet with success. A headway was formed by the Manitobas but the Australians were however more attractive. According to a report from Chicago the recent short coverings have impaired the technical position.

Towards the close the importing countries showed a keen interest in the old crop and millers purchased freely the Australian quality but the Europeans were less active and preferred awaiting the concrete developments in an atmosphere of uncertainty caused by the recent crisis over the franc. Russia is disposed to export her production in large quantities.

U. S. WINTER CROP

There is no material change in the winter wheat crop in U. S. A. The conditions are favourable in the eastern area but in the western area they are very poor. The main wheat producing area of winter wheat belt have been effected by the dust storm.

Argentine is carrying on the harvesting operations with full vigour.

The latest report indicates that during the week ended January 5, Australia exported 96 qrs. as against 272 qrs. last year while Argentine exported during the same period 7,85,000 qrs. as against 5,93,000 qrs. last year.

BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

Summary For December

The Collector of Customs has issued the following for publication:—

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay (including trade with Burma) for the month of December 1937 amounted to Rs. 10.54 crores showing a rise of Rs. 47.77 lakhs over the figures for the same month last year. This rise was mainly due to larger arrivals of merchandise and increased shipments of both gold and silver and of foreign merchandise. Exports of India produce and manufactures and imports of silver, however, recorded noticeable decreases.

IMPORTS

The total value of imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 6.39 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.55 crores over the figures for December 1936. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 7.25 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 4.09 lakhs as against Rs. 6.94 lakhs and Rs. 52.49 lakhs respectively. A comparison of the value of the principal articles which showed marked variations with those for December 1936 is given below, the figures in brackets indicating the increase or decrease as the case may be:—

	Rs. in Lakhs.
Cotton raw	107+60
Machinery and millwork	47+17
Mineral oils	46+41
Vehicles etc.	28+9
Metals and ores	26+5
Aniline dyes	23+10
Artificial silk piecegoods	21+3
Instruments and apparatus	19+4
Silk manufactures including silk yarn	16+7
Cotton piecegoods coloured	16—1
Paper and pasteboard	13+5
Precious stones and pearls unset	11+7
Chemicals and chemical preparations	11+6
Cotton piecegoods grey	10+5
Drugs and medicines	9+2
Silk cocoons and waste products, etc.	9+8
Cotton piecegoods white	9—8
Wood and timber	9+7
Artificial silk yarn	8+3
Wool manufactures (including yarn and knitting wool)	8+3
Liquors	8+1
Hardware, etc.	7
	no change
Provisions and oilman's stores	7+2
Twist and yarn	6—1
Fruit-dates	2
	no change
Rubber manufactures	5+7

The quantitative variations were as under:—

Cotton raw tons	13,010+7,644
Mineral oils million gals.	18+15
Artificial silk piecegoods, million yds.	9+1
Cotton piecegoods coloured million yds.	8—2
Cotton piecegoods grey	7+4

The most noticeable increases were due chiefly to larger imports of cotton raw from the United States of America and Egypt, fuel oil from Persia and British Borneo, Kerosene from the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic; petroleum from Burma and Roumania, Textile machinery from the United Kingdom and silk cocoons and waste products from Japan and China.

EXPORTS

Indian produce and manufacture—the total value of exports of Indian produce and manufacture amounted to Rs. 1.66 crores showing a fall of Rs. 1.97 crores as compared with the figures for December 1936. Exports of gold were valued at Rs. 1.66 crores against Rs. 1.55 crores and those of silver at Rs. 17.62 lakhs as against nil in December 1936.

The noticeable variations in the values of important items as compared with those for December 1936 were as under:—

	Rs. in Lakhs.
Cotton raw	34—181
Seeds	27—24
Cotton manufacture	21+11
Cotton twist and yarn	10+7
Grain, pulse and flour	6+1
Hides and skins raw	5+2
Metals and ores	5+3

The quantity of raw cotton declined from 37,113 tons to 6,494 tons while of seeds from 32,845 tons to 16,635 tons. Exports of twist and yarn, however, increased from 3/4 million lbs. to over 2 million lbs. The heavy decrease in exports of Indian produce—manufacture is chiefly attributable to smaller shipments of cotton raw to Japan and of linseed to the United Kingdom.

Re-exports for foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 53.76 lakhs as against Rs. 43.64 lakhs in December 1936.—A. P.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Jan 21

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 114; April 113; June 112

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. February 132; April 130; June 130

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. February 172; April 171; June 171

CAMPBELLPUR, January 21.—The report of a serious fighting between two factions of Pathans culminating in the death of one person and injuries to 3 others has been received from village Jalalia, in the jurisdiction of Hazaro Police Station. Five arrests have so far been made by the police in this connection.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTIFICATION.

WAR RISK

"WATERBORNE" AGREEMENT.

Marine Underwriters, after a prolonged study of the situation have decided that under modern conditions of warfare such widespread destruction of property is possible that the accumulated cargo values at certain ports would create liabilities which even the whole Marine Insurance Market might well be unable to meet.

In this connection it will be recalled that Non-Marine Underwriters have already ceased to grant war risk cover on shore and Marine Underwriters now propose to limit the cover granted under a Marine Contract to the period from the time the interest is loaded on board the overseas vessel until such interest is discharged overside from the overseas vessel or until the expiry of 15 days from midnight of the day on which such vessel is safely anchored or moored at the final port of discharge whichever shall first occur. The agreement is to be made applicable to sailings on and after 1st February, 1938, and in order to bring the agreement into force the necessary War Cancellation Notice will be given during the course of this week under all insurance contracts, it being understood, however, that in respect of Sales Contracts entered into prior to the 23rd December, 1937, permission may be given in such circumstances to grant the existing war risk cover for sailings up to and including 31st March, 1938.

The agreement come to by Marine Underwriters will apply to original and reinsurance contracts irrespective of nationality.

The clauses to be embodied in contracts giving effect to the above-mentioned limitation of cover are set out below.

1. Warranted free of capture, seizure, arrest, restraint or detainment, and the consequences thereof or of any attempt thereat; also from the consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether there be a declaration of war or not, civil war, revolution, rebellion, insurrection or civil strife arising therefrom, or piracy.
2. Warranted free of loss or damage caused by strikers, locked-out workmen or persons taking part in labour disturbances, riots or civil commotions.
3. Should the risks excluded by Clause 1 (F.C. & S. Clause) be reinstated in this policy by deletion of the said Clause, or should the risks or any of them mentioned in the same clause or the risks of mines, torpedoes, bombs or other engines of war be insured under this policy, then notwithstanding anything in this policy to the contrary,

   (a) the insurance against the said risks shall not attach to the interest hereby insured or to any part thereof
   (i) prior to being on board an overseas vessel,
   (For the purpose of this Clause 3 an overseas vessel shall be deemed to mean a vessel carrying the interest from one port or place to another where such voyage involves a sea passage by that vessel).
   (ii) after being discharged overside from an overseas vessel at the final port of discharge,
   after expiry of 15 days or counting from midnight of the day on which the overseas vessel is safely anchored or moored at the final port of discharge,
   whichever shall first occur,
   (iii) at a port or place of transhipment to another overseas vessel after expiry of 15 days (counting from midnight of the days on which the overseas vessel entering with the interest is safely anchored or moored) until the interest is on board the on-carrying overseas vessel.

   In the event of the exercise of any liberty granted to the Shipowner or Charterer under the contract of affreightment whereby such contract is terminated at a port or place other than the destination named therein such port or place shall be deemed the final port of discharge for the purpose of this Clause 3.

   (b) this policy is warranted free of any claim based upon loss of, or frustration of, the insured voyage or adventure caused by arrests, restraints or detainments of Kings, Princes, Peoples Usurpers or persons attempting to usurp power.

If anything contained in this policy shall be inconsistent with Clause 3 (a) and 3 (b) or either of them, it shall to the extent of such inconsistency be null and void.

J. W. T. LEITH,
Secretary.

Madras Party To Cochin Dewan

MADRAS, January 22.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin was entertained at Lunch by a representative and influential committee of hosts this afternoon. The function was largely attended by prominent citizens of Madras belonging to all shades of public opinion.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer congratulated the Dewan of the farseeing and statesmanlike constitutional reforms inaugurated in Cochin and hoped it would pave the way for further constitutional development and that full responsible Government would become a reality not only in Cochin State but in other States as well in a comparatively short time.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty thanking them for the honour done to him took the opportunity to remove certain misconceptions regarding the constitutional reforms recently announced in Cochin.—A. P

Bikaner As Gwalior's Guest

GWALIOR, Jan. 22.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, with his party, arrived in Gwalior to-day by a special train.

As the special train carrying the Maharaja and his party steamed in to the Mannumahal Palace siding platform, punctually at the scheduled time, a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the fort.

The meeting of the two Princes has awakened recollections of the intimate friendship in which his late Highness Sir Madhavrao Scindia and the Maharaja Sir Gangasingh were united. This is the first visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner to Gwalior after the investiture of the Maharaja Scindia.

The heir apparent of Sitamau, who is also the guest of the Maharaja Scindia, was present at the platform.—A.P.

WHEN NURSES GO ON STRIKE!

One Goes Down Well And Refuses To Come Out!

RANCHI, (By Mail).

Details of a strike of the nurses of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Itki, 16 miles from Ranchi, have just reached here. Police help had to be requisitioned from Ranchi and one of the nurses is reported to have gone down a well and refused to come out with the result that she had to be tied with a rope and brought out.

The nurses submitted a statement of their claims regarding pay, messing allowance, freedom of movement during off hours and exemption from going on night rounds with the sister-in-charge. The Superintendent is stated to have told them that, as some of the points raised were to be referred to the higher authorities, the nurses should wait for some time. But the latter demanding immediate settlemenat, went on strike. The strike continued for two days and several demonstrations are reported to have been arranged. The Superintendent has dismissed two of the nurses and the rest have returned to work.

The situation is now under control.—A. P.

KURNOOL, January 21.—The Nandyal Police raided the house of one Chinachenna Reddi at Chintakommadinne village, sixty miles from Kurnool, and seized a live bomb. The Government Chemical Examiner has certified that the bomb is of dangerous type.

Cotton Traders Await Farm Bill

Southern Hedging And Long Liquidation

INVESTMENT SUPPORT IN LOW GRADES

Fears Of New Straddles Between Indian And American Cottons

BOMBAY, JANUARY 22.

AS POINTED OUT BEFORE AMERICAN OPERATORS NOW RELIEVE THAT THE STRADDLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NEW YORK WILL WIDEN AND ARE ADVISING NEW STRADDLE OPERATIONS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY ARE RAPIDLY INCREASING AND POOR EXPORT OUTLOOK ARE AFFECTING GENERAL FEELING IN THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET.

THIS STATE IS LIKELY TO RESULT IN WAKENING OF PRICES OF INDIAN COTTON, AND THERE SEEMS NO MOVE TO SELL THE MARKET FROM A FALL.

Incentive was not apparent on the New York cotton which was very inactive with orders small and evenly divided. Wall Street market was easy and prices staged a fall dollars 2.

The market opened very steady with traders generally awaiting Farm Bill and business development in Washington. Moderate hedge selling and long liquidation were taken by trade and shorts but the market later eased on near month liquidation. Spot demand was slow although some buying of low grades of Memphis by merchants was seen.

Wall Street journal writes:—

"A noteable unanimity of opinion upon the point has been manifested by visitors from Europe in the past few months. Practically all have expressed the belief that a commodity price inflation the world over is sooner or later, inevitable.

"The same view seems to be entertained here by a majority of economists. Most of the overseas authorities lean to the belief that further devaluation of currencies in general is among the probabilities, but do not base their judgments as to prices solely on that contingency.

"Not a few emphasize our own position as likely to furnish an impetus to an advance solely because of the accumulating potential of idle capital represented by banks deposits. Furthermore in the background of the whole there lies the sterilised gold with its own potential at the extreme base of the structure.

"Foreign observers seem to take the view that sooner or later these combined potentials will get into action and the result will be industrial activity which cannot fail to advance the general price level."

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 8.54 and prices improved to 8.55 which was the highest level. Later on there was scattered selling and prices declined to 8.48 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 4 points to a rise of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 8.58c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points lower at 8.73c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with March 4.83. Business was small Continental liquidation and hedge selling was absorbed by local buying. The market closed quiet despite steady New York advices and reacted on straddle selling, hedging and Bombay realising. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 4.93d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 2 points. Uppers futures closed one point down. The Alexandria market was closed on Friday.

STEADY TONE

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., state:—

"Since we last wrote, all Cotton markets have shown steadiness and values are slightly higher on balance despite the holidays and the general disturbing outside influences. With the Government willing to lend 9 cents per lb. and already holding more than six million bales off the market, now that the marketing pressure is passed a further improvement in the price level is necessary to bring out supplies. President Roosevelt's Budget message is regarded as being very tentative and subject to wide revisions, especially the items of relief, taxation, revenue and national defence, which depend on the development of business and international affairs. As, therefore, neither the 1938 nor the 1939 Budget deficits are certain to remain within the suggested limits, it is felt that the inflationary tinge of the Budget cannot be denied. However, it is realised that no further Treasury borrowing is being contemplated in the near future. At the same time the proposed capitalization of the Commodity Credit Corporation with authority to issue its own securities is regarded as providing a convenient medium for Government spending without directly increasing the National Debt.

Owing to the difficulty of having workable legislation, it is thought that several weeks may elapse before there is a conference agreement on the Farm Bills. Although trading recently has been light, a decidedly better enquiry is reported in goods quarters for delivery in the second quarter of the year but Mills prefer to work off present stocks. Owing to the comparative cheapness of American with competing staples, export demand has improved.

STRADDLE POSITION

A large quantity of contracts is tied up in the straddle between Bombay and New York in both the May and July positions and we are of the opinion that the present narrow difference of approximately 10 points for July should be taken advantage of to operate. When the Indian crop really starts moving the present parity will prove to be too narrow.

According to Garside, world consumption of American Cotton in November is estimated at 1,013,000 bales as against 1,066,000 bales for the same month the previous year. World consumption of all cottons is estimated for the same period at 2,372,000 bales against 2,522,000 bales. The trend of world consumption of both American and foreign cottons has been downward during the last quarter contrary to last year. It is believed probable that the total foreign consumption of American cotton this season may show a gain of a few hundred thousand bales over last season, since India may offset a decrease in Japan while Europe may increase substantially unless the spinning industry is depressed. Unles domestic spinning shows a large recovery the decrease in American consumption may far exceed a possible increase in foreign consumption. China has been responsible for the decrease in consumption of foreign growths offsetting small increases in other countries.

We still feel that purchases on any setback should ultimately prove profitable as any relaxation of the present political situation would quickly be reflected in commodity markets generally."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10-42 a.m.)	8.55+03
New York March lowest (2-30 p.m.)	8.48—04
Liverpool March highest	4.84
Liverpool March lowest	4.81—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet. Business small. Slight Eastern selling and American hedge selling. Bullish.

New York: Market quiet with March liquidation absorbed by trade.

There is a tendency to widen the spread between New York and Bombay. Advise to straddle.

Exports increased by 416,000 bales. Good investment demand for low grades in Memphis market. Fresh hedging offsetting price fixing. Absence of speculation. Easier undertone. Feeling is less confident.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Trading market pending action farm bill favour purchases recessions.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Jan. 22.

March	8.43
May	8.50
July	8.56
October	8.65
December	8.69
Middling Spot	8.53

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 22.

March	8.58
May	8.65
July	8.68
Middling Spot	8.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Jan. 22.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 22.

January	4.76
February	4.78
March	4.80
April	4.83
May	4.86
June	4.88
July	4.90
August	4.92
September	4.94
October	4.97
November	4.98
Middling Spot	4.91

10-12 A.M. QUOTATIONS

March	4.78

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 22.

F. G. F. Spot	8.48

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 22.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.97
Fine, (Good staple)	4.12
Superfine, (Good staple)	4.27
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	4.09
Superfine, (No. 1 staple)	4.24
Choice, (No. 1 staple)	4.39
BENGAL GOOD:	
Good	3.47
Fully Good	3.57
Fine	3.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 22

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 169/12 on scattered business. Later on there was active selling on reports of a break in shares and prices declined to Rs. 168/12 but again rallied to Rs. 169/8 on short covering.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points against expected decline of 2 points. The local market was fairly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	169 10 0
Broach J/A	172 4 0
Oomra D/J	153 6 0
Oomra March	152 6 0
Oomra May	153 0 0
Bengal D/J	135 0 0
Bengal March	133 0 0
Bengal May	133 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	142	140	138		136
Punjab	142	140	138		136
Rajputana	143	141	139		137
Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	
C P No. 1	177	174	171	168	
C P No. 2	168	165	162	159	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 22

Bengal Superfine	145/47
Bengal Fine	139/41
C P 1	171/72
C P 2	161/62
Arvi	164/65
Amraoti	158/60
Ellichpur	162/63
Berar	157/58
Khandesh	147/50
Jalna Sailu	148/50
Burwah Sanavad	162/64
Khandwa	160/61
Harda-Khirkiya	162/64
Mathia	132/34
Malkapur	152/55
Punjab 4 F	186/91
Punjab 289 F	237/39
Sindh 4 F	186/87
Sindh N T	219/24

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 22

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,058	14,674	142,592
Central India	1,003	7,083	173,764
Barsi and Nagar	2,249	40,174	92,235
Hyderabad Gaorani	617	13,488	38,525
Berar	2,891	84,379	321,262
Central Provinces	695	18,689	71,192
Total Oomras	8,513	178,497	839,570
Dholera	72	15,563	13,138
N W Provinces		1,920	4,444
Rajputana	230	1,115	28,246
Sind Punjab	1,672	247,585	171,084
Broach		1,611	2,981
Coompta and Dharwar		9,129	10,016
Westerns Northerns		1,870	11,829
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		908	2,543
American		96,864	3,144
Egyptian, African and Sudan	273	156,827	106,142
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		970	15
Total	10,760	712,871	1,193,076

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th Jan

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	665	97,853	139,349
Japan and China	5,797	123,763	570,558
Coast Ports		30,449	7,623
Up-country by Rail		150,084	97,377
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26,727	39,586
Total	6,462	428,876	854,493

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan 22

March	51.70
April	52.00

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales Receipts to date 21-1-38	6279000	5446000
Receipts yesterday 21-1-38	44000	17000
Exports to date 21-1-38	3825000	3414000
Stock at Ports 21-1-38	3217000	2600000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-1-38	2627000	2087000
Stock at Liverpool 21-1-38	1141000	822000
Visible Supply 21-1-38	7664000	6214000
Quantity in sight 21-1-38	10878000	10307000
Quantity out of sight 21-1-38	6095000	7345000

Cotton Arrivals

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 20th January	20,068
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	702,111
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,173,973
Decrease	471,862

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 150 May 153 July 156 October 159 December 157 at cross rate 4.99 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 170 Liverpool May 1938 4.85 Rs. 41 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 172/8 Liverpool July 4.89 Rs. 40 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 170 New York May 8.57 Rs. 20 1/2 at cross rate 4.99 7/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 172/8 New York July 8.62 Rs. 19 1/4 at cross rate 4.99 7/8

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan 22

March	237.30—20
April	236.20—80
May	232.60—100
July	229.80—130

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 22

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £6-19-8. London Paris Exchange rate advanced 68 points at 151.18. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.99 7/8. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 20d. There was small speculative selling. Later on there was some Indian buying New York silver prices closed at 41 3/4 cents and Montreal silver prices were 95 to 10 points down. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34 7 0
Maha	34 7 6
Fagan	34 6 9

SILVER

Ready	50 5 0
Maha	50 6 0
Fagan	50 14 0

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan. 22.

Spot	20
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan. 22.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£6/19/7½

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan 21

January	44.55—95
March	44.90—10
May	44.10—90

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 22

Total exports of gold and sovereign during the week amounted to Rs. 75,98,744

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 21

Copper	£41 6 3
Lead	£15 12 6
Spelter	£14 15 0
Tin	£183 12 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 22

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£41-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£45-15-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Firm.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan 21

February	£11-2-6

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan 22

Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	29 12 0
Highest	29 13 0
Lowest	29 5 6
Closing	29 7 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	30 14 0
Highest	30 15 0
Lowest	30 9 0
Closing	30 10 9
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	33 8 0
Highest	33 10 0
Lowest	33 5 6
Closing	33 7 0
Cottonseed Jan—	
Opening	18 9 3
Highest	18 9 3
Lowest	18 8 0
Closing	18 8 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	19 4 0
Highest	19 5 0
Lowest	19 2 9
Closing	19 3 0
Linseed May—	
Opening	7 15 0
Highest	7 15 0
Lowest	7 14 9
Closing	7 14 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan 21

March	92 1/4d.
May	91 1/2d.
July	91 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan 21

May	dol 0.94 1/2
July	dol 0.89 3/8
September	dol 0.88 3/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan 21

March	sh. 5 11d.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan 21

March	2.26—1
May	2.28—1
July	2.29—1
September	2.30—1

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 22

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 7 0
Shipment Feb March	5 11 6
Shipment April June	5 12 0
Shipment July Sept	5 13 6
Kesar	11 10 0
Saraya	41 2 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan. 22.

T. T. LONDON ON:—

New York	4.99.87
Paris	150.37
Berlin	12.41
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.96-13/16
Brussels	29.57-3/4
Milan	94.97
Berne	21.63
Prague	142.37

LONDON SEEDS
London, Jan. 22.

Linseed, Laplata, Hull C.I.F. ton £12/17/6 Jan. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London C.I.F. ton £15/0/0 Jan. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton £15/5/0 Jan. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton £14/1/0 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton £13/12/6 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 22

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54	102/8
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent J P Bonds	97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70	114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/10
5 per cent 1939/44	104/12
per cent 1940/43	107/12
1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	102/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63	112/4
5 per cent 1955	128
5 per cent 1945/55	120/2
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore	102/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T	1974 110/2
4 per cent P Deb	1974 109/8
5 per cent M Deb	1949 119
5 per cent	1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T	1956 131

Note:—Market steady with limited business.

RUNNING YIELDS.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52	100 6 0	2.70
3 per cent	1941	103 8 0	1.99
3 per cent	1951/54	102 9 0	2.78
3 1/2 per cent	Paper	98 4 0	3.56
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50	106 5 0	2.77
4 per cent	1943	108 9 0	2.94
4 per cent	1960/70	113 15 0	3.57
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60	119 8 0	3.05
5 per cent	1939/44	104 14 0	1.69
5 per cent	1940/43	107 13 0	2.04
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40	102 10 0	2.90
5 per cent	1945/55 T. F.	120 5 0	2.13

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 22

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling	T T 266
Bank's buying	T T 264

PARIS—

Bank's selling	T T 1,128
Bank's buying	T T 1,148

JAPAN—

Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling	D D 67

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling	D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling	D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Banks selling	D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.99 7/8 21st instant

Japan London 1/2 22nd instant

Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 22nd instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 22nd instant

Java London 8.94 3/4 22nd instant

London Paris 151.18 21st instant

London Belgium 29.58 1/4 21st instant

London Switzerland 21.63 38/ 21st instant

London Berlin 12.41 1/8 21st instant

London Stockholm 19.39 7/8 21st instant

London New York 4.99 7/8 21st instant

London Amsterdam 8.97 21st instant

London Italy 95.00 21st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-7 1/2 20th instant

Gold £6-19-8 21st instant

Silver London Ready 20 3/16 20th instant

Silver London Ready 20 21st instant

Silver London Forward 19 15/16 20th instant

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 21st instant

Silver New York Ready 45 20th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 20th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan 21

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 3/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	113 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	51/3

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.
London, Jan. 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan ½ per cent. to ½ per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan ½ per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan. 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 51 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 42 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

Wheat South Australian parcels 38 Jan.-Feb. sellers.

Linseed Oil London, per cwt. naked 27/10½ Feb. sellers.

Linseed Oil London, per cwt. naked 27/10½ May-Aug. sellers.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed, per lb. 7-5/16 sellers.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 6-1/8.

Severe Collapse On Stock Exchange

PRESIDENT SUSPENDS TRADING

Acute Bear Raid On A Weak Market

BOMBAY, January 22.

The decline in share prices which was recorded this morning on the local Share Bazar seems to have been engineered by a clique of operators. This clique seems to have determined to bring about low prices and force weak holders to liquidate in a weak market. There was extensive selling and prices broke rapidly under extensive selling. The decline was so rapid that the President had to use his special power to close down the business.

The decline will have disastrous effect on investing public and there will be margin calls. This state will again increase distress selling

To-day's appearance of the market was more of a gambling den, there were some brokers who in joke offered ordinary shares even at a ridiculous price of Rs. 100. This shows that Bulls were completely routed and there was nothing like a market.

Quotations at 12-40 p. m. were as under:—

Bombay, Jan. 22.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	373 12
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	957 8
100	CENTURY	245 0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	252 8
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	222 8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340 0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-6
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	139 6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	180 0
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720 0
100	Indore	66 4
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	121 14
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	343 2
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575 0
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,255 0
250	Model	53 12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	265 0
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100	Phoenix (nil)	247 8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64 0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	91 4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	240 0
100	Swan	101 4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1255 0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118 0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	33 0
500	Imperial (Rs. 20) X D	1570 0
125-500	I Conty. (Rs. 7-8) XD	383 12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	147 0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	124 0
5	Union (As. 4)	5 9
	CEMENTS.	
100	ASSOCIATED	130 0
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	857 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	14 9
20	Mercantile	54 8
16-70	New India (Rs. 1-4)	41 8
200	Oriental (125)	4450 0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7 8
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old	141 4
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1,420 0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13 0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	117 13
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	165 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	14 0
100	Karachi (4)	215 0
100	Poona (4)	212 8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	180 0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	148 12
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1,320 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	99 0
100	Mandra Bhon	97 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102 0
500	Tapti Valley	755 0
	MININGS.	
8	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7 10
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2 8
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	32 0
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	47 8
30	Tata Steel Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	990 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	238 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	156 4
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855 0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	247 8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	605 0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	208 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4 0
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	94 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141 4
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47 8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527 8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	440 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	650 0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	75 0
15	Scindia	21 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	28 0
	PREFERENCE.	
7	p.c Andhra Valley	1500 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	288 12
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75 0
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537 8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	108 0
6	1/4 p.c Prem. Const 2nd	103 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,555 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	703 12
	DEBENTURES	
3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 14
4	p.c. Bom Telephone	51 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	83 12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109 6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Jan 22

Bombay Dyeing (977/8) 955 960 952 961 957

Centur. (256/4) 242 247 242 245

Central India (261/4) 251 252 251 252

Kohinoor (348/12) 342 343

New Great (276/4) 271 263 265

Simplex (94/6) 91 90 92 90/10 91

Swadeshi (248/12) 240 238 240

Associated Cement (133/12) 132/8 131 130 131 130/4 130

Andhra (1450) 1445 1425 1420

Tata Hydro (150/10) 150 148/12

Tata Power (1337/8) 1325 1317 1320

Tra. Ord (119/1) 118/12 117/13

T Steel Defd (1057/8) 1010 985 995 970 985 950 975 970 990

T Steel Ord (247/8) 241 236 237 230 232 238

Tata Steel 2nd pref (164/4) 164

Bellapur (161/4) 156 157 158

B Steam (251/4) 248 247

B Burma (602/8) 607 612 606 605

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the new York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	22
Amr. Super Power	1
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	37
Electric Bond Common	8
American Tel and Tel	145 1/4
Western Union Telg	28 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	9
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly	36
New York Central Rly	17 1/2
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	104
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	94
Continental Motor	1
Bethelehem Steel	61
Ludlum Steel	19
United S Steel	58 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Chrysler Motors	58
General Motors	36
General Electric	42 1/4
Union Carbide	76 3/4
Phillips Pet Oil	39
Socony Oil	15 1/2
Amr Tob B	69
Chase Bank	32 1/2
National City Bank	27 3/4
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	104
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	94
Con Mining and S of Canada	50
Curtis Wright	5
Handaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent Pfd	23

Phillips Petroleum has declared a dividend of dol 0.50 per share; ex dividend on February 3rd 1938. Del 5.40. Sunshine Mining Co., dol 12 del 3. 63 Nash Kelvinator Corp 10; has declared a dividend of 12 1/2; ex dividend 28th Jan 38. Carloadings for the week down 15,425 units. Lack of construction news. Market reacting. Turnover 790,000 shares.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 21.

	Season To Date	This Week	Season Corresponding Week 1936/37	1937 Bales.
Total Sight, (excluding linters)	10,878	234	10,307	190
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,460	108	4,931	203
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,825	146	3,414	104
Of which to Japan	181	9	389	29
Of which to China	30	—	19	5
Of which to Great Britain	1,211	57	732	13
Of which to Germany	639	17	447	12
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,217	—	2,600
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,627	—	2,087
World's Visible Supply	—	9,433	—	8,499
Of which to American Cotton	—	7,664	—	6,214
Forwarded to the Worlds Mills, excluding linters)	6,095	244	7,345	318
Recipts at U. S. Ports	6,279	145	5,446	86

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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Opp: Mubarak Manzil

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938

Indictment Of Br. Colonial Policy

Indians Treated Not Even As Human Beings

Light On Clove Decrees And Reservation Of Kenya Highlands

SETH GOVINDDAS' IMPRESSIONS OF HIS S. AFRICAN TOUR

It is a matter of shame for the British Government that in the Colonies of the British Empire, especially in South Africa, they are treated not even as human beings, says Seth Govinddas, M.L.A., in the course of a statement on his return from his South African tour on Saturday.

Seth Govinddas Surveys the vicissitudes of the Indian struggle against Race prejudice in South. Africa and commends the Indian traders' bold stand, especially in the matter of the Zanzibar clove monopoly.

Breach Of Promises

He also exposes the "White Labour Policy" in the colonies and condemns the reservation of Kenya highlands and charges Government with breach of promises made to late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi.

Following is the full text of Seth Govinddas statement.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

"We generally take Africa as one country but it is not so. In this tour I saw three countries of the African continent," said Seth Govindas, M.L.A., on his return from his African tour to-day.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Firstly there is British East Africa, having 4 territories Kenya, Tanganika, Uganda and Zanzibar. The three former are crown colonies and the fourth is a protectorate. The Governments of all these colonies are quite separate from each other. All have legislative councils. The election rights to Indians are given only in Kenya but there also the seats are not according to the Indian population. There is an official majority in all the legislatures. Zanzibar has a Sultan, but the real powers are in the hands of the British Resident who is assisted by a Legislative Council. All members of this Council are nominated by the Government and the council by an official majority. In all the four territories though recently gathered and accurate population figures were not available yet, it is estimated that the population of Indians is about a lakh.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

Secondly there is Portuguese East Africa which has three important parts—Lurenco—Marques, Beira and Mozambic. Beira is governed by a chartered company which can be compared with the East India Company, and the other two are governed by the Portuguese Government. It is estimated that the Indian population of this country is only about 6,000.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Thirdly there is South Africa, which has four provinces Natal, Transwal, Cape and Orange Free State. There is one Government of this country called the Union Government of South Africa. Full responsible Government was granted to the Union of South Africa in the year 1912 and it has a Dominion Status. This country has about two lakhs of Indian population. Out of this about one lakh sixty thousand are in Natal, twenty-five thousand in Transvaal and ten thousand in the Cape. The Orange Free State has no Indian population except about one hundred and fifty who work as domestic servants in hotels. All the important places of British East Africa and Portuguese East Africa and two provinces of South Africa—Natal and Transvaal—everywhere I was received with the utmost courtesy. Even in South Africa which is famous for its colour prejudice, as far as I am concerned, the Union Government lifted all the Immigration and other restrictions which are imposed upon non-Europeans and tried to make my stay comfortable in that country. I take this opporunity to thank them as well as Sir Raza Ali, the Agent General to the Government of India in

(Continued on Page 8, Col 3

'C. R.' Answers "Red Flag" Demonstrators

Strengthen Tri-colour If You Want Release Of More Prisoners"

NEW DELHI, January 22.

A handful of demonstrators with red flags shouting "Long Live Revolution" and demanding the release of political prisoners greeted Mr Rajagopalachariar, the Premier of Madras Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of U. P. and Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, the Frontier Finance Minister, as they rose to address a public meeting organised to offer felicitations on the success of the Congress Ministries this evening. Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A., (Central), presided.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar who spoke first gave an effective reply to the demonstrators deadening their slogans. He said, "I am glad, it is felt and understood that I have the power to release prisoners. This must be attributed to the Congress Flag flying here. If anyone wishes the release of more prisoners, he must strengthen this flag. Another flag flying simultaneously, reduces the power of this flag and creates confusion in the people's minds as to which flag should predominate. The Congress Flag has yet to become a State flag and even before succeeding if confusion prevails, we cannot hope to achieve our object.

Whatever may be the people's demands the more the people respect the Congress Flag, the more we shall be able to do.—A. P.

Dr. Roy For Wardha

CALCUTTA, January 22.

Dr. B. C. Roy left for Wardha to-night by the Nagpur Mail. He will stay there for two or three days.

It is understood that besides examinng Mahatma Gandhi's health, discussion on some of the burning problems affecting this province is likely to be raised for Gandhiji's advice and guidance.—United Press.

Five Killed In Explosion

MADRAS, January 22.

Five persons were killed and two injured as a result of an explosion in Gugai near Salem, according to details telegraphed by a Salem correspondent.—A.P.

AGRICULTURISTS' DEBT RELIEF BILL

First Item On Agenda Of Madras Assembly

MADRAS, January 22.

The first item on the agenda of the meeting of the Madras Assembly commencing on January 27, is the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill, the Joint Select Committee Report which will be presented by the Premier on the opening day. He will move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. The debate is expected to occupy three days, during which night sittings are contemplated.

The Minister for Local Self-Government will introduce Bills amending the Madras City Municipal Amendment Act and the Madras District, Municipalities and Local Boards Act and move that the Bills be considered and passed.

Next comes the Government resolution relating to the Federation tabled by the Premier.—A.P.

FOR ORISSA ASSEMBLY

Anti-Federation Resolution Secures Fifth Place In Ballot

CUTTACK, Jan. 22.

Altogether 130 resolutions have been tabled for discussion in the Orissa Legislative Assembly which commences on January 24.

A resolution which has secured first place in ballot, demands the suspension of the collection of Chaukidari Tax for one year.

Mrs. Sarala Devi will move the following resolution:—

"This Assembly conveys its deliberate opinion to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India that it is entirely against the establishment of Federation as adumbrated in the India Act of 1935." The resolution has secured fifth place.

Mr. Pyare Sankar Roy's resolution suggests the appointment of a Committee to examine the provisions in Jail Manual and recommends changes as regards diet, lodging, work and treatment of ordinary prisoners. The abolition of the present classification of political prisoners is also included in the resolution.

Among the Government Bills besides the Orissa Tenancy Act Amendment Bill, Madras Estates Land Act Bill and several other bills, the Orissa Land Mortgage Bank Bill, 1938, which was introduced by the Premier in the last session, will be discussed.—United Press.

Independence Day

'PARTICIPATE IN FLAG SALUTATION'

Nagpur Municipal Council's "Request" To Teachers And Staff

NAGPUR, January 23.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Samiullakhan, has decided today to observe 'Independence Day' on January 26.

The Committee has accepted a Congress Councillor's resolution to close the Municipal office and schools on that day.

The resolution further requested the Municipal teachers and staff to participate in the flag salutation ceremony to be held at Chitnis Park on the morning of January 26.

Muslim members opposed the resolution, contending that there should be no element of compulsion to partake in a flag salutation, which was being arranged under the Congress auspices. One Muslim councillor asked whether Congressmen would attend a similar function under the auspices of the Muslim League. The Congress councillors pointed out that the resolution was a mere recommendation.

President Khan thought that there was nothing objectionable in the resolution, those opposing did not claim a division, and the resolution was declared passed.—A. P.

FOR PROCESSIONISTS & DEMONSTRATORS

KARACHI, January 22.

It is understood the local Government have issued orders directing that no public demonstrations will be allowed before Government officials and Ministers in future for the presentation of any grievance.

Processions taken out for the purpose will be held up by the police.

Deputations of not more than twelve persons will, however, be allowed to see officers or Ministers concerned for the presentation of grievances.—United Press.

SIND GOVT. AND NATIONAL FLAG

KARACHI, January 22.

The Sind Government have passed orders allowing freedom to local bodies and the municipalities in the province to hoist the National Flag on their buildings subject to the condition that the flag will not be flown in conjunction with the Union Jack.—United Press.

Worli Must Be Called "Kamgar Nagar"

What Residents Can Expect From Congress Ministry

With the hope that the present Congress Ministry will see that better amenities are provided for the residents of the 121 B. D. D. Chawls at Worli, the residents of the locality have organised a Volunteer Corps which will, in the first instance, look to the needs of the Chawl tenants.

At a function held on Saturday night, at the Jamboree maidan, Worli, with Mr. Nagindas T. Master, M. L. A., Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., as President, the residents decided that hereafter that locality comprising the B. D. D. Chawls, should be called Kamgar Nagar.

A Proud Name

Speeches were made emphasising that Kamgar Nagar was a proud name and it was for the tenants themselves who were mainly mill workers, to see that the locality would be in every way improved.

With a view to organise the tenants and serve their needs, the Kamgar Nagar Sevak Mandal (The Kamgar Nagar Volunteer Corps) was inaugurated with great enthusiasm at the meeting attended by nearly 500 residents of the chawls.

YEARS AGO!

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, presiding at the function congratulated the organisers on their enterprise. He was glad that at this very place which seven years ago provided a prison for thousands of people during the Civil Disobedience campaign, should as a result of their suffering and sacrifice, be a place with all facilities, worthy of human habitation. For, he was aware that within a very short time, the present Congress Ministers, would proceed with the work of improvement of the locality.

It was rightly called the Kamgar Nagar, Mr. Nagindas T. Master continued, because if the Congress wished to bring any relief and progress, it was for the masses at large. The Congress was the only organisation throughout the length and breadth of the land, which had enjoyed the confidence of millions of people, because the Congress proceeded to put its promises into action, as no other organisation could possibly have done.

It was a matter of pride that the locality should be named Kamgar Nagar for the workers too had their place in the scheme of things, and their interests would never be ignored, and not in the least by the present Congress Government.

TENANTS' TASK

The task of the tenants did not stop with re-naming the locality It was their duty to do all they could render it beautiful, up-to-date and a model to other residents of the city. In this, he was sure they could rely on the support of the Congress Ministers of whom, the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Works, and the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai Minister for Revenue had already visited the place, and had seen for themselves what improvements, the locality required.

They should all remember that the Congress Ministers were there to serve the people. All over the province relief was given to the people in several directions. And he assured the residents of the Kamgar Nagar that very soon they would see their hopes of better housing conditions fulfilled in no uncertain measure.

It was to safeguard the interests and to look to the needs of the tenants that the Kamgar Sevak Sangh was inaugurated and with a prayer that success should attend the efforts of the residents, he inaugurated the organisation.

Mr. Marathe of the Poona Harijan Sevak Sangh associated himself with the objects of the organisers and wished them every success.

Dr. Gawande, Mr. T. R. Bolan, Mr. Rifteyar Khan addressed the gathering. Children of the Bal Virmitra Mela gave a few songs and the Band of Rashtriya Mazdoor Seva Sangh was in attendance throughout.

Several Scout organisations sent their scouts to the function.

"REDEEM YOUR ELECTION PLEDGES"

Appeal To Congress Ministries

CALCUTTA, January 22.

The revival of the intensive agitation throughout the country for securing the release of Political Prisoners in view of the unequivocal recantation by the prisoners concerned of the belief in the methods of violence, was emphasised at a largely attended meeting of Calcutta citizens held this evening at Shraddhanand Park. Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee presiding.

Resolutions were adopted urging the Congress Ministries all over the country to set all Political Prisoners, under their charge, at liberty and thereby redeem the pledges given to their electors before election.—United Press.

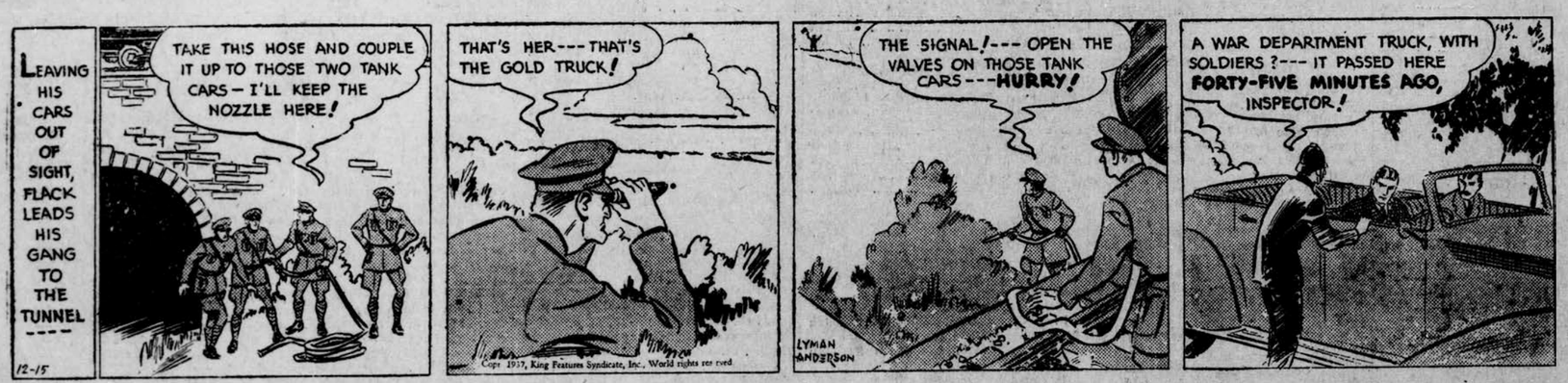
Delhi Muslim League To Welcome Jinnah

NEW DELHI, January 21.

The Council of Delhi Provincial Muslim League has decided at a meeting to accord a reception to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, when he arrives here on January 30 to attend the session of the Central Legislative Assembly.—United Press

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*


LEAVING HIS CARS OUT OF SIGHT, FLACK LEADS HIS GANG TO THE TUNNEL
TAKE THIS HOSE AND COUPLE IT UP TO THOSE TWO TANK CARS — I'LL KEEP THE NOZZLE HERE!
THAT'S HER--- THAT'S THE GOLD TRUCK!
THE SIGNAL!--- OPEN THE VALVES ON THOSE TANK CARS---HURRY!
A WAR DEPARTMENT TRUCK, WITH SOLDIERS?--- IT PASSED HERE FORTY-FIVE MINUTES AGO, INSPECTOR!
12-15
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort Bombay.